Thoughts, Theories, and Impressions

& Chronological History of

Thomas Swallow

1797 – 1866

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2016

Dedicated To:

Elva Stella Swallow Lindberg

In honor of her 100th birthday

*Please note:

Thomas Swallow, born 1797, had a son also named Thomas Swallow, born 1822. To distinguish between father and son, the terms Sr. (Senior) and Jr. (Junior) are at times added to their names.

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Thoughts, Theories, and Impressions of Thomas Swallow 1797 – 1866

> *"When I speak of home, I speak of the place where -- in default of a better -- those I love are gathered together; and if that place were a gypsy's tent, or a barn, I should call it by the same good name notwithstanding."*[2]

These are the words of Nicholas Nickleby in the novel, *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby*, by Charles Dickens. Charles Dickens was born in 1812 and died in 1870 in England.

Thomas Swallow was born in 1797 and died in 1866 also in England. Thus, the two men are considered contemporaries. Thomas Swallow enjoyed no fame or fortune throughout his life; rather, like many others, he lived the simple life of an agricultural laborer. Charles Dickens, on the other hand, is often regarded as "the greatest novelist of the Victorian era."[3] Yet, despite his success, the tone of Dickens' work was often one of social satire.[4] Dickens was not blind to the plight of the poor and the working class. In his own way, Dickens tried to help relieve their suffering and change the social structure that kept so many locked in poverty.

Though poor, perhaps Thomas Swallow would have spoken words like those of Nicholas Nickleby when thinking of his home—Stebbing.

Stebbing is a small village in the northern part of Essex County, England. It was a small village when Thomas Swallow lived there, and it is still a small village in modern times. Stebbing's population peaked in 1841 when it was recorded to be 1,458 inhabitants. Not until the 2011 British Census was this statistic surpassed when the population was recorded as 1,560 inhabitants.[5]

Map of England showing Stebbing

Only fifty miles' northeast of the center of London, Stebbing remains a different world from London's modern city life. Will Stebbing someday become just another bedroom community of the Greater London Metropolitan Area? Presently, the Uttlesford District Council works to preserve and maintain Stebbing's heritage of historic buildings and rural vistas.[6] The "Metropolitan Green Belt," a statutory green belt around London, also helps preserve Stebbing's agricultural economy.[7] Although Thomas Swallow worked his

entire life in Stebbing, some of his descendants felt the pull of the Industrial Revolution and moved to the city…often London.

Chelmsford remains the most populous city in Essex County. It is about 15 miles south and a little to the east of Stebbing. Newsworthy events occurring in Stebbing were reported in the *Chelmsford Chronicle* (now the *Essex Chronicle*), founded in 1764.[8] Samples from early editions of the paper give insight into the people's lives around the time that Thomas Swallow was born in Stebbing.

> 10 September 1784, Chelmsford Chronicle[9]
>
> Stolen or Strayed, on the 30th of last Month, a Brown Black HORSE, about Fourteen Hands and half high, full aged, without any white except a saddle spot. Whoever will give information, so as he may be had again, to Abraham Barnard, of Stebbing; or Joseph Smith, of Bardfield, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.
>
> 1 July 1785, Chelmsford Chronicle[10]
>
> On Sunday, the 19th ult. an inquisition was taken at Stebbing, before William Reynolds, esq. on the body of Sarah Skingsley, aged about four years, who being under an old building that was pulling down, in the said parish, a piece of oak accidentally fell on her head, and fractured the right side thereof, of which fracture she instantly died.
>
> 28 July 1786, Chelmsford Chronicle[11]
>
> To be SOLD by AUDTION, by John Barnard, on Monday the 31st day of July, 1786, All the Neat Household Furniture, Dairy & Brewing Utensils, also the Live and Dead Farming Stock, and other Effects, of Mr. William Barnard, deceased, at the Poplar-Farm, in Stebbing, in the county of Essex; consisting of 4-post lacking bottom bedsteads and furnitures, stock beds and bedding, mahogany and other chairs, dining, tea, and other tables, Bath stove, eight day clock and café, bureau, crane and hooks, roasting jack, &c. two churns, a cheese press, two stands, &c. hogshead, copper, mash and other tubs, hogshead beer casks, &c. FARMING STOCK consists of one useful cart horse, two mares, one foal, and all their gears, four fine milch cows, one sow, eleven sheep and lambs, one wagon, four dew rakes, ploughs, harrows, rolls, corn screens, sieves, and other articles. Sale to begin at Ten o'clock, as all will be sold in one day.
>
> 18 May 1798, Chelmsford Chronicle[12]
>
> A troop of Yeomanry Cavalry is very rapidly raising in the united parishes of Stebbing, Lindsell, Raine, and places adjoining, which from the very spirited and active exertions of Michael Pepper, esq. of Bigwoods, near Great Dunmow, is likely in a short time, to be completed.

The center focus of most English villages for centuries was the parish church. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, built in 1326 AD, still stands and is used today in Stebbing.[13] The church is noted for its medieval stone rood screen that separates the nave from the chancel, one of only three

remaining in the whole of Europe.[14] Although the church was built in 1326 AD, which seems long ago, the history of Stebbing began much earlier.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Stebbing

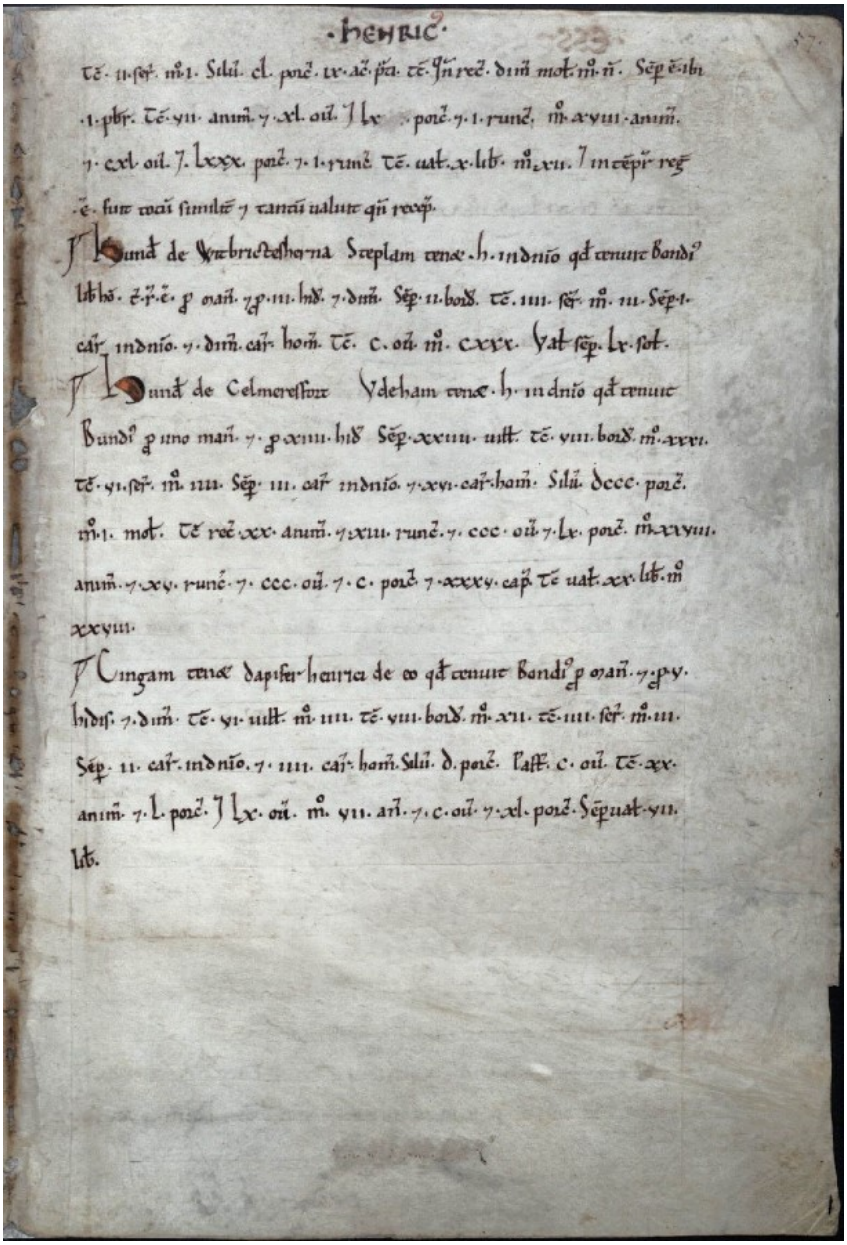
medieval stone rood screen, St. Mary's

The first settlements in Stebbing can be traced to the Romans who occupied England from about 50 AD to 450 AD. Excavations in Stebbing have revealed a complex of buildings and ditches and the remains of a small Roman Villa situated close to the present Stane Street, believed to follow the line of an old Roman road.[15]

The middle ages, the dark ages, or medieval times label the period of European history lasting from about 400 AD to 1500 AD.[16] During the early middle ages, Saxons and other Germanic tribes began to invade and inhabit what we now call Great Britain. The Saxons gave “Stebbing” its name and inhabited the area for hundreds of years creating settlement patterns for housing and fields.[17]

In 1066, William the Conqueror defeated the Saxons and ensured the Norman conquest of England. “When William the Conqueror became King of England, he introduced a new kind of feudal system into Britain. William confiscated the land in England from the Saxon Lords and allocated it to members of his own family and the Norman Lords who had helped him conquer the country. Unlike the older Anglo-Saxon form of feudalism, these people did not own the land because the ownership remained with William the Conqueror himself. The lands allocated to the Lords were known as manors and tended to be disbursed across the country rather than being one big area. The Lord had to provide for himself, his family and support several knights. To do this, the Lord sub-let his land to other lords lower on the social ladder. At the bottom of the social ladder, the common people worked on the land growing crops and raising animals.”[18]

In 1085, William ordered a “Great Survey” be taken of much of England. His men visited each shire to find out how much each landholder had in land and livestock.[19] The survey was compiled into two volumes. In William’s “Little Domesday Book,” Stebbing is first mentioned.[20]

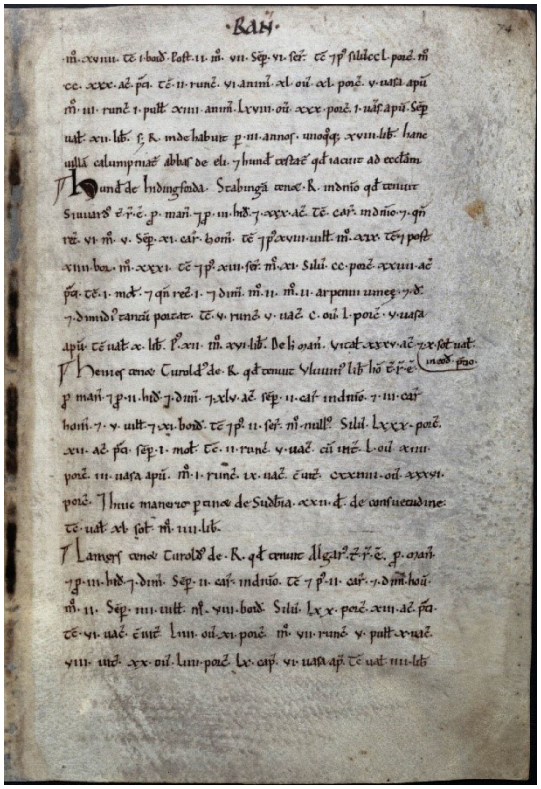


Stebbing, Essex. Folio: 56v; 57r Little Domesday Book.
Domesday Placename Form: Stibinga

Translation of Little Domesday Book Folio 56V:

XXiX. LAND OF HENRY de Ferrers, Hundred of Hinckford

[…] H[enry] holds Stebbing in demesne, which Siward held as a manor and as 2 hides and 30 acres. Then and later [there were] 2 ploughs in demesne; now 3. Among the men [there were] then 4 ploughs; now 6 ½. [There were] then 6 villans; now 8. [There were] then 16 bordars; now 33.[21]



Translation of Little Domesday Book Folio 74r:

Essex, RANULF PEVEREL, Hundred of Hinckford

R[anulf] holds Stebbing in demesne, which Siward held TRE as a manor and as 3 hides and 30 acres. [There was] then 1 plough in demesne, and when received 6; now 5. Then as now the men [had] 11 ploughs. Then and later [there were] 18 villans; now 19. Then and later [there were] 14 bordars; now 31. Then and later [there were] 13 slaves; now 11. [There is] woodland for 200 pigs. [There are] 24 acres of meadow. [There was] then 1 mill, and when received 1 ½; now 2. [There are] now 2 ½ arpents of vineyard and only the half is bearing. [There were] then 5 horses, 5 cows, 100 sheep, 50 pigs, 5 hives of bees. It was then worth £10; later 12 [and] now £16. Of this manor, Vitalis [holds] 35 acres and [this] is worth 10s. §in the above valuation.

Stebbing, Essex: Folio 74r Little Domesday Book.
Domesday Placename Form: Stabinga

At the time the survey was made, the manors of Stebbing were governed by two Norman Lords --Henry de Ferrers and Ranulf Peverel. The land had formerly belonged to Siward Barn, a Saxon noble who owned a great deal of land at the time of William's conquest. Many, including Siward Barn, resisted giving up their lands to the Normans. Thus, William's military campaigns continued for many years following his famous 1066 conquest at The Battle of Hastings. Eventually Siward Barn was captured, his lands confiscated and given by William to his faithful Lords who had fought with him during the conquests.[22]

Henry de Ferrers came from a noble family and took part in the conquest of England. It is believed he fought in the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Henry de Ferrer was rewarded for his service by becoming a major land holder. William the Conqueror granted Lord de Ferrer 210 manors throughout England and Wales.[23] Five of his manors were in Essex.[24]

Ranulf Peverel also came from a noble family, and he was also well favored by the King receiving at least 64 manors.[25]

The manor in the "Little Domesday Book" that belonged to Lord Henry de Ferrer in "Stabinga" (Stebbing) is believed to have contained about 530 acres, 9 acres of pasture and woodland sufficient to feed 130 pigs. Lord de Ferrer kept "in demesne" or, in other words, used to feed

himself, his own family, or for his own needs “two hides and 30 acres”—perhaps about 270 acres.[26]

The manor in the “Little Doomsday Book” that belonged to Ranulf Peverel in “Stabinga” (Stebbing) encompassed 400 acres, 24 acres of meadow, a vineyard and enough woodland for 200 pigs. This manor was eventually taken away by the crown and passed to the de Ferrers family.

Feudalism is often the term used to describe the strict social structure of society in the middle ages. The King was the supreme ruler. Swearing allegiance to the King were the Barons and Nobles. They were wealthy and often known as “The Lord of the Manor.” The Lords were responsible to protect their lands and fight if necessary to protect all those who worked their holdings. The Knights and Vassals were provided leased land in return for their military service. Their job was to protect the king and his assets, and they were often well paid.[27]

Under the feudal social system of the Normans, Henry de Ferrer and Ranulf Peverel were followed by a coterie of lesser lords, or vassals, who owed their allegiance to their overlord. At the bottom of the social ladder were the peasantry or serfs which included the villeins, the cottagers or bordars, and the servants. The peasantry was expected to do all the work in payment for the protection promised by the Lord and his vassals. They were considered part of the land and were not allowed to leave without the Lord’s consent.

There were 8 “villans” living on the de Ferrer manor and 19 “villans” living on the Peverel manor. A villein was the most common kind of “serf” in the middle ages. The villeins did not own their own land. However, they were allocated certain lands on which they could grow their own food. What they produced on their own land was theirs to keep and use or sell. In return for the use of the land, the villeins had to work several days each week on the Lord’s farm land, including helping with ploughing, planting, harvesting, and transporting his crops.

Ranking below the villeins, but above the slaves, in the social structure were the bordars or cottagers. These were tenant farmers. They were often allocated a small cottage and just enough land to provide barely enough food for a family. In return, they were expected to work for the Lord and the villeins on their lands. At the time of the survey, there were 33 bordars living and working on the de Ferrer manor and 31bordars living and working on the Peverel manor.

The lowest class were the slaves. The Peverel’s reported 11 slaves living on the manor when the Domesday Book survey was completed.

Agriculture was the primary economic pursuit of both manors. The survey lists the number of ploughs in each manor, both those held “in demesne,” or for the Lord’s fields, and the number held by other men which could be used in the Lord’s fields if needed. The survey even lists the farm animals on the Peverel’s manor including horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. The following excerpt gives a simple review of what life was like on an English manor during the middle ages:

> “The countryside of England would have looked very different from what we see today. Thick forest would have covered the land, containing dangerous wild animals such as wolves and boars. In clearings, throughout the forest, would have been the villages known as manors**.** In each manor, the largest buildings would

have been the church and the manor house. Life in the manor was stable unlike the turbulent conditions of the King and Earls of the country who always seemed to be at war with each other or other countries.

The manor could be described as the land owned by the lord and lived in by dependent farmers. The farmers who lived on the lord's land could do so in return for work they did, most work being farming.

In the “Doomsday Book” each entry gives the name of the manor and the owner. It also includes the number of hides, number of ploughs, villeins, cottagers, freemen and mills, etc. A hide was roughly an area of land of about 120 acres, but this could vary quite a bit. Each hide was sub-divided into 'hundreds.' A 'hundred' being the amount of land required to support a hundred homes. These were then divided again into manors.

The village, or manor, was usually arranged along a single street with the houses on each side. Behind the houses were fields, pasture and meadows that belonged to the manor. The manor was commonly situated by a stream used as a source of water and a source of power to drive a watermill. Woods provided a habitat for pigs and for hunting. The largest buildings in the manor were the church and manor house where the lord lived. Both the church and manor house were set back from the main street.

Watermills and windmills would have been a common sight in medieval villages and were used to grind the corn. The mills were owned by the Lord of the manor. Villeins could take their own corn to the mill for grinding but had to give some corn in payment for the service. Windmills were built on rotating bases so that they could be turned into the wind.

Dovecotes were buildings used to house and rear pigeons. In medieval times, young pigeon meat was eaten as a delicacy. The pigeons were also kept for their eggs and their feathers. Most dovecotes are circular in shape and could hold several hundred birds. The buildings were designed to keep out rodents which could eat the eggs. The dovecotes may not have been popular with the villeins as the birds would eat their corn.

Ten percent (a tenth) of what the villages produced was given to the church. The produce was stored in a barn called a tithe barn. The church would use some of this food to distribute to the poor and to feed the sick.

The main purpose of the manor was to grow food for the survival of the people who lived in it. In medieval times, most people did not live in towns. They lived on the land and grew their own food. Although the lord owned all the land in the manor, he kept part of it for himself to grow food for himself and his family. This land was called the demesne. The land was farmed by the tenants of the manor. Any food left over would have gone to other manors owned by the lord or to be sold at

markets. The manor house was built on the demesne and was the heart of the community.

It is thought that medieval people followed a system now known as the 'open-field' system. Surrounding every village was an area of land set aside for growing crops. This land could be divided into either two or three roughly equal areas. Where two areas were used, one was used for crops and the other lay fallow, meaning it was left without any seeds being sown so that the soil could recover for the next year's crop. Where three areas were available, one was left fallow while the other two were used for crops that needed harvesting at different times of the year. Each area of land was divided up into strips which were shared out amongst the inhabitants of the village. Villagers would spend several days a week tending to their own strips and spend the other days tending to the strips owned by the Lord of the Manor.

*Looking across Parsonage Bridge towards Parsonage Farm (previously, and now, Priors Hall). 1920's. Taken after the corn (wheat) had been cut and the sheaves arranged into stooks. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note)*

Wheat was the main crop that medieval people grew. The grain it produced was not only used for making bread but was also used in the production of ale, the most common drink consumed in medieval times. In many places water was not safe to drink, and ale was a good substitute. The amount of wheat a medieval village produced was much less than an equal area of land would produce in modern times.

Hay was also grown as the oxen and horses used to pull the ploughs also needed feeding.

The ordinary people lived in wooden huts and later stone houses. The houses were small and had thatched roofs. As well as a home for a family the house could also be used as a shelter for animals and poultry. A cellar or pit was used to store grain. Although the people all worked together in the fields, they did not have the same status.

The most common people who lived in the manor were known as the villeins. Villeins did not own their own land but were allocated land where they could grow their own food. The villeins' main purpose was to work on the manor's farm two or three days a week. Ploughing was a common job; and to do this, they had to provide one or more oxen. Villeins also had to give their time for transporting food to markets or to the other manors that the lord owned. Villeins had to provide horses and carts; and if they did not own these, they needed to carry the goods themselves. At harvest time, villeins had to provide extra services to ensure the food was gathered in. Whatever the villeins produced from their land went to feed themselves and to be sold at markets. They were also carpenters and blacksmiths and could become wealthy having servants of their own.

Villeins did not own their land; and if the lord was not pleased with their conduct, the family could be ejected from it. The villain, or serf, could not leave the land without the landowner’s consent.

Cottagers or bordars were one of the poorest groups in the community. They may have had a cottage, a garden and just a small amount of land (1-5 acres) to barely feed a family. Some of their food and lodgings were earned by doing work for others. Cottars (cottagers) only worked for the lord of the manor one day a week. The rest of the time they worked for the villeins.

The manor also had servants. Servants were used in the manor house by the lord and had the lowest status of all the people in the community. They had no means to support themselves and would have been provided food and lodgings for their work.

Some inhabitants of the manor were freemen or sokemen who owned their own land. Freemen could sell their land and move to another manor. Or they could transfer the land they owned to the protection of another lord. They may have done this if their current lord was putting too much demand on their services. Although sokemen owned the land they lived on, they were not allowed to sell it.

The lord of the manor was the most important person, but there were officials who were given high status roles. Three of these officials were the seneschal, the bailiff and the reeve. Without these officials, the manor could not function. The role of the seneschal was to administer the affairs of all the manors that the lord owned. He

ensured that the lord was being treated correctly, and the amount of produce each manor was giving to the lord was correct and that none was being stolen. Although the seneschal had an important role, he could not punish wrongdoers without the lord's permission. The seneschal could not be in every manor at one time, so he had to delegate some of the day-to-day responsibilities. Looking after the day-to-day matters was the job of the bailiff.

Each manor had a bailiff and a reeve. The bailiff ensured the required jobs of the manor were being done. He checked that the ploughers did their work correctly and their animals were well cared for. He made sure the crops were sown at the right time and that surplus food was taken to market. The role of the reeve was to supervise the workers and take responsibility when things went wrong. The reeve was elected by the villeins of the manor and defended their rights.

Each manor would have had skilled craftsmen; carpenters, wheelwrights and blacksmiths. The hayward had to make sure the animals in the village did not stray too far or start eating the crops.

Generally, the manor was self-sufficient, meaning it could grow enough food and supply all the needs for the people within it. Any luxuries would have been bought at the larger fairs located in nearby towns or from travelling traders.

If the manor was too isolated, problems arose when the weather was bad throughout the year. If the crops failed, it was likely to cause a famine. There does not appear to have been a way of storing surplus food from good years to be used in bad years.

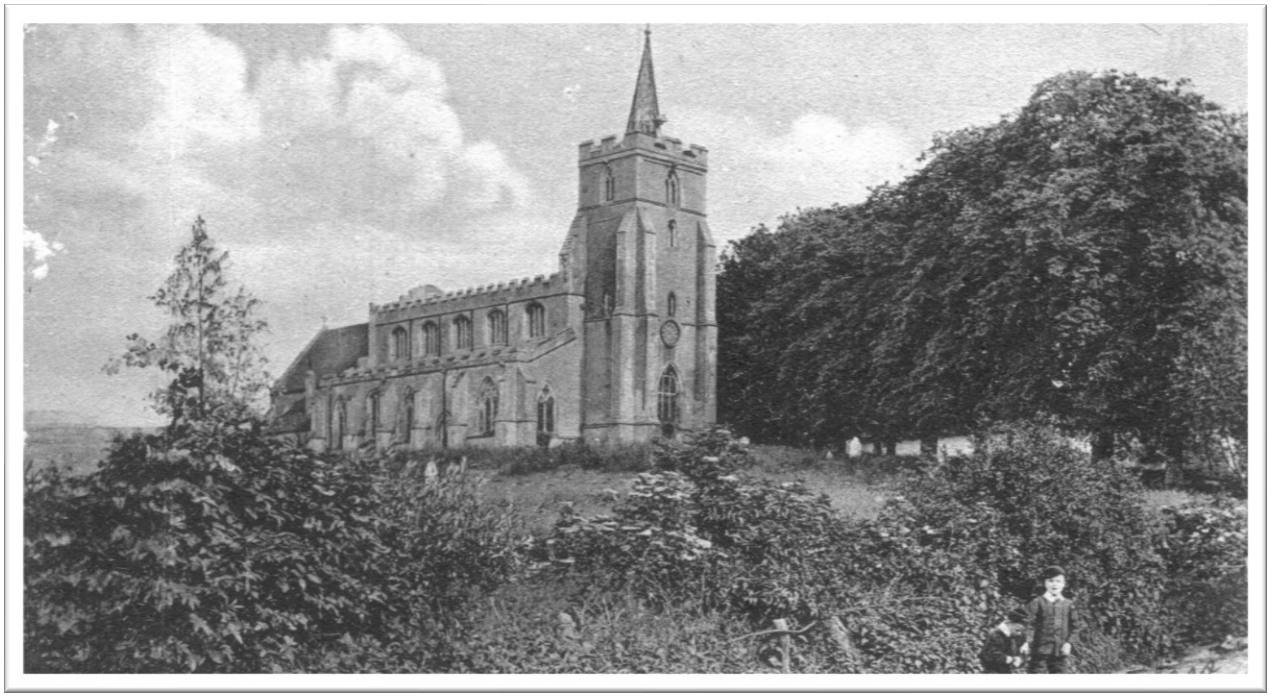
The people ate a simple diet during the medieval period, mostly vegetables and oatmeal. Cabbage, onions, beans and leeks were common and were eaten when they were in season. Storage of food was limited as medieval people had few options to store food without it going bad. The most common meat in the medieval village was pork as pigs were easy to keep. They tended to look after themselves, foraging for roots and acorns in the woods. The pig carcass not only provided meat, it also provided fat that could be used for candles, and its blood could be used in cooking. Little was wasted. Fish in the diet was also common and, to provide a fresh supply, many manors had a fish pond constructed. Some simple dairy products would have been available if the manor had cattle or sheep. A bakery would supply freshly baked bread.

Salt was a highly-prized ingredient in cooking during the medieval period. It had to be imported into the village from salt marshes in other parts of the country where it was produced and could be costly. Salt was important for the storage of meat to prevent it rotting.

Large amounts of forest were cut down in medieval times as wood was required for fuel, building castles, churches, homes and ships. The reduction of woodland

became so great that conservation methods were required. Coppicing was a method they used to preserve the trees while still taking what they needed from them. The idea behind coppicing is to cut back young trees so that many smaller offshoots are produced. These offshoots were then harvested every few years. With the reduction in wood other fuels were needed. One of these was coal.

In medieval times coal was mined and used in the production of iron. Most of the coal was mined in open-cast mines where the coal seams were easily found above or just below the surface of the land."[28]



*Stebbing Church taken from the High Street. c.1900. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

Eras of time tend to ebb and flow into each other rather than being marked with exact beginnings and ends. As the middle ages ended, the Church of St. Mary the Virgin was built in Stebbing about 1326 AD.

The Renaissance (1300-1600 AD) became a cultural bridge between the middle ages and modern history.[29] The Tudors ruled England from 1485-1603 AD. Between them the five Tudor kings and queens (Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary 1 or "Bloody Mary," and Elizabeth 1) introduced huge changes that still affect the people of England today.

Were Thomas Swallow's ancestors living in Stebbing during the middle ages or even at the beginning of modern times? Unfortunately, this has yet to be determined. As mentioned earlier, during Medieval times there were initially two manors in Stebbing. The manor or area of land governed by Lord de Ferrers eventually became known as Frier's Hall or Prior's Hall Manor. The manor or area of land governed by Lord Peverel became known as Porter's Hall Manor. As land changed hands among families, another manor eventually emerged known as Stebbing Hall

Manor. The Lord of the manor would live in the manor house. Today the manor house built over 400 years ago at Porter's Hall still stands.

*Church Farm (main house) and Prior's Hall, called Parsonage Farm at the time of the photo (in the background). Taken from the tower of the parish church (St. Mary's) in the 1920's. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note.)*

*Porter's Hall manor. Taken c.1970 but probably unchanged for centuries. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note.)*

Manorial records are some of the earliest existing records that might provide insight into the lives of non-nobility living in Stebbing during the Middle Ages. Manorial record collections include local court records, land rental records, surveys, maps, and other documents relating to that manor. The British National Archives has cataloged three sets of manorial records for Stebbing as follows[30]:

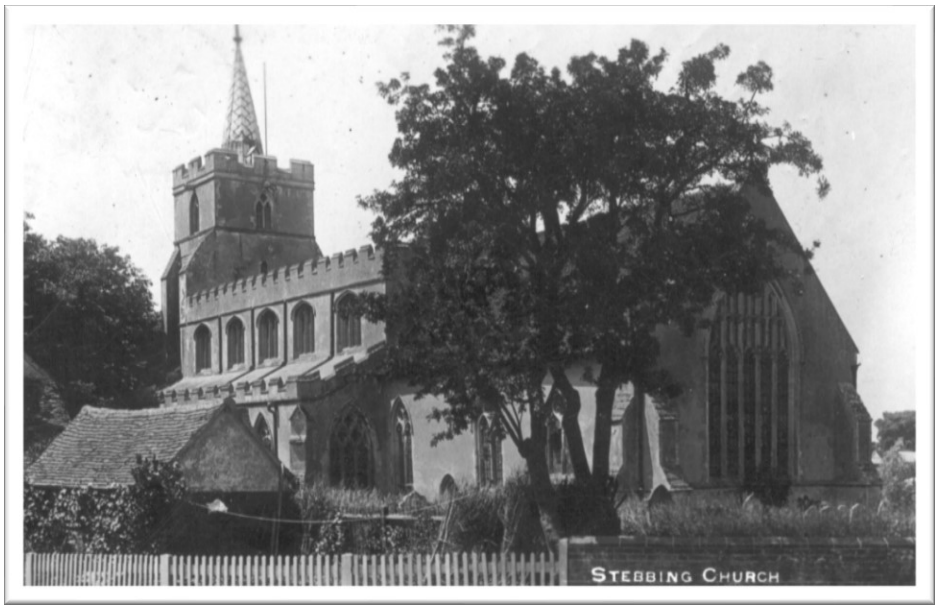
Frier's Hall Manor: 3 collections held by 1 archive, Dates: 1651-1856

Porter's Hall Manor: 98 collections held by 5 archives, Dates: 1272-1940

Stebbing Hall Manor: 91 collections held by 6 archives, Dates: 1370-1940

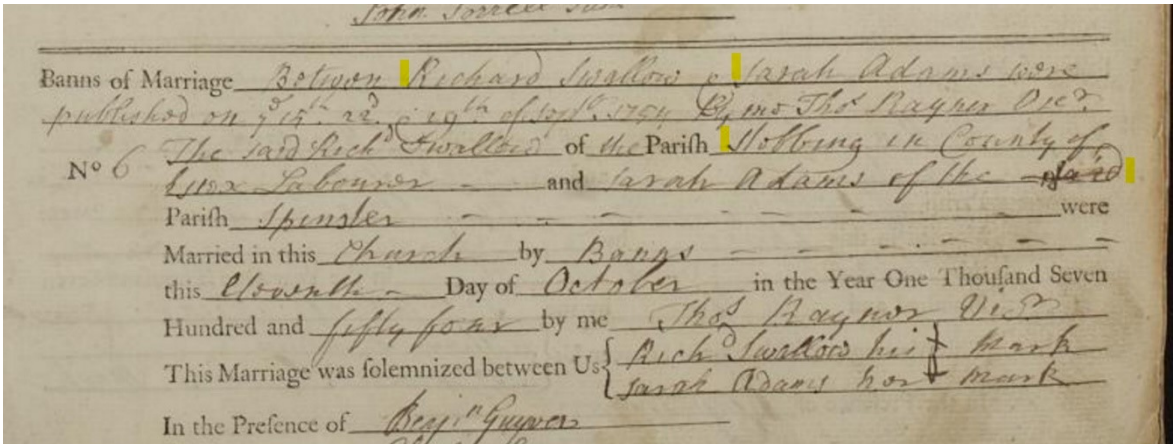
Because these early records are mostly in Latin, in old handwriting styles, and only available for view at the archive where they are held, your average family historian will not have the opportunity to view the records or be able to read them. Fortunately, there are at least 2 scholars studying old Stebbing Manorial Records in an effort to reconstruct life in a medieval manor.[31] Perhaps as their research becomes more publicly available, we will learn if any "Swallows" lived in Stebbing during Medieval times.[32]

Church records represent the most commonly used source for documenting the general population in England prior to 1837 when civil registration began recording births, marriages, and deaths. The earliest existing records from the Anglican Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Stebbing are a few bishop's transcripts from 1639-1640 AD. The existing parish registers of St. Mary's Church begin in 1712 AD. The earliest record of an individual with the surname "Swallow" to appear in the Stebbing church records is that of a Martha Swallow who was buried 4 February 1726.[33]



*St Mary the Virgin, Stebbing Anglican Parish Church taken from in front of the Red Lion. c.1900. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note.)*

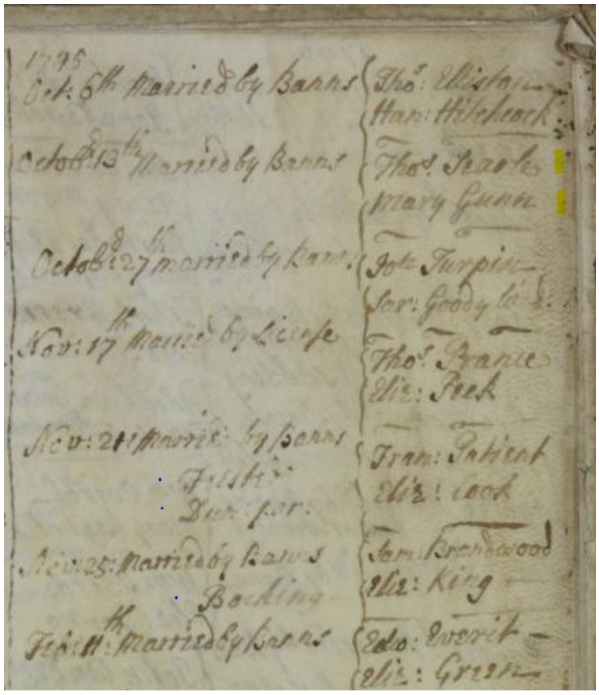
The earliest known Stebbing church records of ancestors of Thomas Swallow born 1797 are the marriages of his grandparents. His paternal grandparents, Richard Swallow and Sarah Adams were married in Stebbing on 11 October 1754.[34]


Banns of Marriage Between Richard Swallow & Sarah Adams were published on 9th 14th 22d & 29th of Sept 1754 By me Thos Raynor Vicr
N° 6 The said Richd Swallow of the Parish Stebbing in County of Essex Labourer and Sarah Adams of the ~~said~~ Parish Spinster were Married in this Church by Banns this Eleventh Day of October in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty four by me Thos Raynor Vicr
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Rich Swallow his mark / Sarah Adams her mark
In the Presence of Benjn Gwynn

*Marriage of Richard Swallow and Sarah Adams, 11 October 1754. States Richard Swallow is of Stebbing Parish and Sarah Adams is of parish aforesaid. (Image, Essex Record Office, *see note).*

It is currently assumed that Thomas Swallow's paternal grandparents were born in Stebbing between 1720 and 1740. However, no christening records appear in the St. Mary the Virgin Church records for them. Why? One explanation is that they were not born in Stebbing, but somewhere else and moved to Stebbing before they were married. Another explanation is that the christenings took place in a non-conformist or Quaker church. A final explanation is that the christenings never took place or went unrecorded.

*Stebbing, (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*



Thomas' maternal grandparents, Thomas Searle and Mary Gunn were married in Stebbing on 13 October 1745.[35] These grandparents were christened in parishes other than Stebbing. Thomas Searle was christened 24 October 1721 in Little Easton, Essex, England and the record states his father was of Great Saling.[36] Mary Gunn was born 11 May 1721 in Great Easton, Essex, England as found in the Thaxted Society of Friends (Quaker) records.[37]

*Marriage of Thomas Searle and Mary Gunn, 13 October 1845. (Image, Essex Record Office, *see note).*

Richard Swallow, Thomas' father, was born about 1756 likely in Stebbing. Richard's christening does not appear in the Stebbing church records. About the time it is assumed that Richard was born, there is a "gap" in the records. "Gaps" were sometimes the result of local happenings such as a change in ministers, and they were sometimes the result of national events such as the change from an Anglican to Catholic monarch or civil war. Whatever the cause, this note appears at the beginning of the 1771 Baptisms in Stebbing: "Whereas the Names of diverse children who were born & baptized in this Parish have been omitted to be set down in their proper places in this Register between February 5th 1756 & September 19th 1759 and before, it is found to be necessary from indisputable Memorandums thereof which have been made & Preserved by their Parents, to enter the same here as follows, viz:" Although a few latent entries were added, Richard Swallow is not among them. Another possibility is that Richard Swallow was born somewhere else, and the record has not yet been identified.

*Stebbing (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

Richard Swallow, Thomas' father, first married Mary Perry on 14 November 1782 in Stebbing.[38] They were the parents of four children: Sarah Swallow, christened 18 May 1783;[39] Richard Swallow, christened 15 March 1785;[40] William Swallow, christened 11 March 1787;[41] and Mary Ann Swallow, christened 24 January 1790.[42] Unfortunately, Mary Perry Swallow died just a few years later and was buried on 14 June 1792 at Stebbing.[43]

A widower with a household of young children, Richard Swallow then married Mary Searle Wright Levitt, also a widow, on 22 October 1794 at Stebbing.[44] Once married, the household may have consisted of:

Richard Swallow, age: about 39 years

Mary Searle Swallow, age: about 43 years

Sarah Swallow, age: about 11 years

Richard Swallow, Jr. age: about 9 years

William Swallow, age: about 7 years

Mary Ann Swallow, age: about 4 years

Sarah Levitt, age: about 9 years

Rebecca Levitt, age: about 7 years

William Levitt, age: about 3 years

In 1794, the same year Richard Swallow remarried, he is listed as the "occupier" of a small piece of land in the yearly tax assessments.[45] The proprietor of the land was Ellington Wright, likely a farmer from Warboys, Huntington, England. It is unclear whether Richard Swallow was still living at this location when his son, Thomas Swallow, was born in 1797.

*Church End. 1920's. The building on the left is what is now called The Chantry. The thatched house has long gone. The church is just off the photo to the left and the Red Lion just off it to the right. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

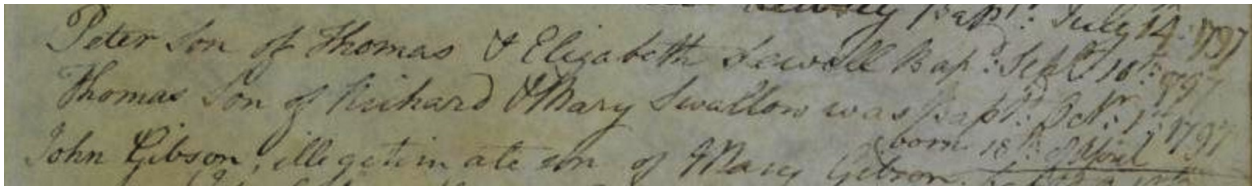
Thomas' mother was Mary Searle Wright Levitt Swallow. There are two Mary Searles, who were likely cousins, born just a few years apart from each other. There are insufficient records to determine which is Thomas' mother. One Mary Searle was christened 12 May 1751 in Stebbing, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Gunn Searle[46] The other Mary Searle was christened 24 April 1757 in Felsted, the daughter of Isaac and Martha Searle.[47] It is believed that Thomas Searle and Isaac Searle were brothers. Because the families moved between the two cities and had children with the same names about the same age—and because the records give so little identifying information—it is difficult to know, with absolute certainty, which parents are those of Mary Searle.

Mary Searle first married the widower, Thomas Wright, on 7 August 1780 in Felsted.[48] They had one child, William Wright who was christened 1 April 1781.[49] Just a few months later, Mary's husband, Thomas Wright, died and was buried on 7 July 1781.[50] Then, William Wright, Mary's son, died and was buried 14 April 1782.[51] This must have been a difficult experience for such a young wife and mother.

Mary Searle Wright then married Richard Levitt on 22 June 1784 at Stebbing.[52] Mary and Richard Levitt had five children: Sarah Levitt christened 28 October 1785[53]; Rebecca Levitt christened 8 March 1787[54]; Emanual Levitt born 16 February 1789[55] and buried 11 May 1791[56]; William Levitt christened 10 July 1791[57]; and Emanual Levitt born 28 June 1794[58] and buried 30 June 1794.[59] Mary's second husband, Richard Levitt, must have died in late 1793 or early 1794. When their last child, Emanuel, was born in June 1794, only Mary Levitt is listed as a parent.

Now a widow for the second time, Mary Searle Wright Levitt married again within the year. She married Richard Swallow, himself a widower, on 22 October 1794 at Stebbing. Richard Swallow and Mary Searle went on to have two children from this marriage. Their first son, Joseph Swallow, was christened 24 April 1796 in St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing[60].

Richard and Mary Swallow's second son, Thomas Swallow, was born 18 April 1797 at Stebbing, Essex, England.[61] When Thomas was about 6 months old, he too was christened at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing on 1 October 1797.[62]



*Birth and Christening of Thomas Swallow, 1797 (Image, Essex Record Office, *see note)*

Thomas was still just a little boy when his older half-siblings began to marry and have children. Thomas had many nieces, nephews, cousins and other extended family members living in Stebbing to associate with.

*High Street, Stebbing (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

Living in the small rural village of Stebbing, was the life of Thomas Swallow affected by national events occurring in England, Europe, or throughout the known world? Twenty years prior to Thomas' birth, the American colonies had proclaimed their independence from British rule. However, the American Revolution offered no direct threat to England itself and may have been considered just one of many colonial problems to the English people.

On the British throne at Thomas's birth was King George III. At this time, France, England's neighbor, was in the depths of revolution. From the storming of the Bastille in 1789 to the final coup in 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte rose in power and influence. By 1804, Napoleon would be the Emperor of France and have ambitions to rule England and other parts of Europe. The "Napoleonic Wars" had a direct effect on the people of England, even those living in Stebbing.

Thomas Swallow had just turned six years old when Britain declared War on France 18 May 1803. Throughout England, the population's general anxiety about Napoleon's motives and intentions supported the government's decision to declare war. At the time, it appeared that Napoleon had every intention of taking control of Europe and forcing Britain out of the European markets until the country was economically ruined.

Numerically, the British professional military was far outnumbered compared to the French forces. However, the British navy had a reputation of supremacy. As a backup, just in case of an actual

invasion, local county militias were organized throughout England. At present, no Swallow ancestors from Stebbing have been found in the military records of the Napoleonic Wars.[63]

At the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, the British Royal Navy, led by Admiral Lord Nelson, went to battle against the combined navies of France and Spain. The British navy had 27 ships and the French/Spanish navy had 33 ships. By the end of the battle, not a single British ship had been lost; but, twenty-two ships in the Franco-Spanish fleet had been disabled. Sadly, Admiral Lord Nelson was mortally wounded. The Battle of Trafalgar put an end to France's plans to invade England.[64]

Britain continued to join with its allies to defeat Napoleon's growing threat to Continental Europe. However, the war was expensive. Taxes were increased to help pay for the war. The people suffered under the burden. Thomas Swallow was 18 years old when Napoleon was finally defeated 18 June 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo.[65] During almost all of Thomas Swallow's childhood, his country had been at war.

Thomas Swallow grew up during a time of great change in England. A great industrial revolution was taking place. The invention and use of the steam engine in the late 1700's transformed industry. Historically, most people lived in the countryside and made a living by farming. However, by the end of Thomas' life, most people would live in towns and make a living from mining or manufacturing industries.[66]

*Taken on Parsonage Farm (previously, and now, Priors Hall). 1920's. Left hand person is James Frost and the right hand one is William Lagden. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

Thomas Swallow's father's occupation was agricultural laborer. A great agricultural revolution had recently taken place. "Until the 18th century, most livestock were slaughtered at the beginning of winter because farmers could not grow enough food to feed their animals through the winter months. Furthermore, until the 18th century, most land in England was divided into 3 fields. Each year 2 fields were sown with crops while the third was left fallow (unused). The Dutch began to grow turnips on land instead of leaving it fallow. The turnips restored the soil's fertility. When they were harvested, the turnips could be stored to provide food for livestock over the winter.

Under the 3-field system, each farmer owned some strips of land in each field. During the 18th century, or before, land was enclosed. This meant it was divided up in such a way that each farmer had all his land in one place instead of scattered across 3 fields. Enclosure helped make the land more productive for the farmer who owned it."[67] Because of increased productivity, the population increased.

Although enclosure of the open fields brought great gains in productivity, it completely disrupted old style communal husbandry and brought great hardship to many, particularly the poor tenant farmers and laborers who had depended on access to common lands. In villages where an open-field system had prevailed for centuries, the tenants on the manor had the right of grazing their cattle on any field which lay fallow; on all the fields after harvest; and, more importantly, on the commons. They did not own the common; but, they had the right to pasture their animals there, to cut peat and to fish there, to take fallen wood, and to dig for sand, gravel and stone there. These rights were naturally of great importance to cottagers and small farmers.[68] When the fields were enclosed, the tenant farmers lost access to land they depended on to survive; and the poor became poorer.

*Members of the Reynolds family on a farm somewhere in Stebbing. 1920's. Arranging the sheaves of corn into stooks (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

The bulk of Essex parishes come under the term "ancient landscape" or "ancient enclosure." This means that enclosure is truly ancient or before records are known. Stebbing comes under this category. Thus, the cottagers of Stebbing had already dealt with the issue of enclosure long ago as compared with other parts of England now making the adjustment.[69]

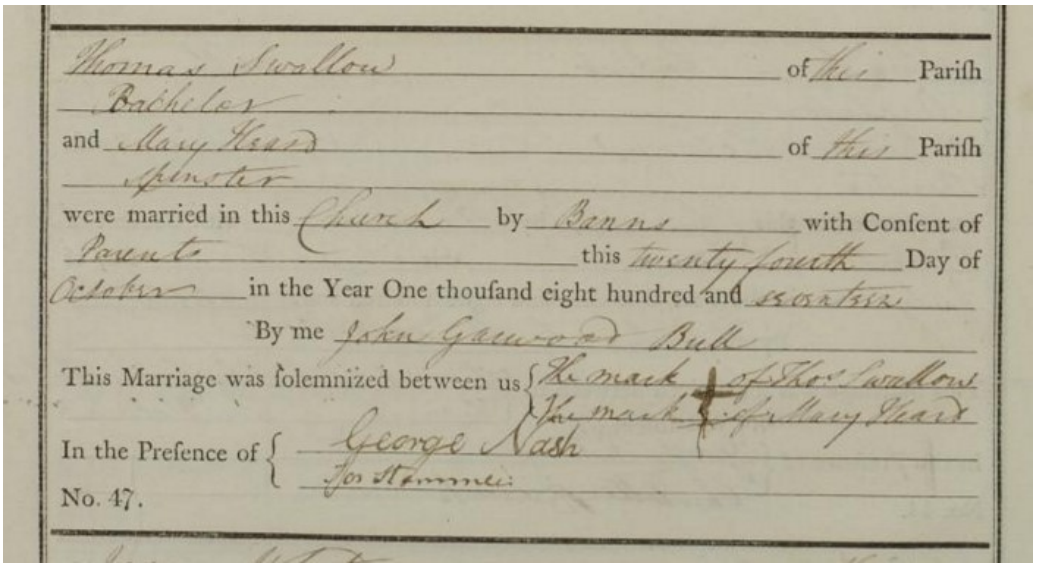
Over a long, long period, who “owned” the land changed and evolved. Land originally “owned” by William the Conqueror, then held by the Lords, gentry, and yeomen, continued to be passed along to new generations by various means—some recorded more accurately than others. “Historians believe that in most English villages, and many English towns of the early modern period, most property and land was conveyed through the manor courts. The remnants of manorial jurisdiction continued into the twentieth century but by a slow process of sale and enclosure of land, and a transition from tenant service to monetary payments of rent or for a lease, the importance of the manor had greatly diminished by the early seventeenth century.”[70]

To date, there is no evidence that Thomas Swallow or any of his known ancestors owned or held a long-term lease on any land in Stebbing or other areas of England. Rather, their social standing was that of a cottager, or someone who could live in and/or rent a small cottage and garden plot in return for their labor and/or minimal wages.

For the family of a farm laborer to survive and have sufficient food, clothing and shelter, children and adults in the family had to help carry the work load. Boys as young as six-years old would have responsibilities such as “guarding the gates to stop cattle from straying; scaring the birds; gathering potatoes; sowing beans; picking hops and apples; gathering mushrooms and blackberries; herding flocks of geese or turkeys; driving sheep to market; lifting and carrying things around the farmyard; shredding turnips or beetroot; holding sacks open for filling; and bringing in firewood.”[71] As the boys grew older and stronger, they would graduate to more skilled or strenuous jobs such as ploughing, cutting and splitting firewood, carrying water to the house, putting up or repairing fencing, working in the gardens, fields, and orchards, and hunting, trapping, or fishing to provide food for the family.[72] As the son of an agricultural laborer, Thomas Swallow, most certainly was expected to help out with the work load from a young age. Thomas was born during a time when most boys took on the same occupation as their father, and Thomas would be no exception to this trend.

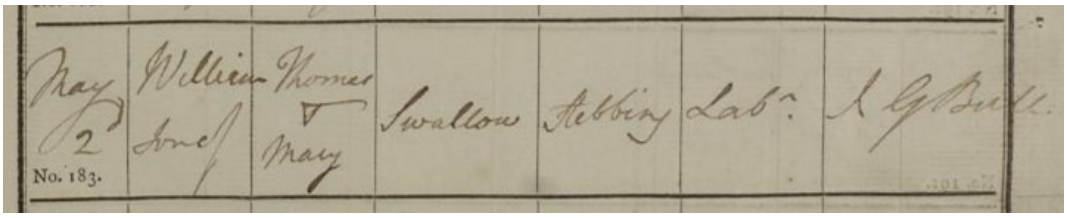
*Farm wagon on Church Farm belonging to the Howland family. c.1920. (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note)*

Thomas Swallow was 20 years old when he married Mary Heard. Mary's family had moved to Stebbing from Great Bardfield several years prior to their marriage on 24 October 1817 in St. Mary the Virgin Church, Stebbing. Mary Heard was the daughter of James and Amelia Heard.[73] She was likely born about 1796 in Great Bardfield, Essex, England. Mary had an older brother John Heard,[74] an older sister, Dudley Heard, and a younger sister, Jane Heard.


Thomas Swallow of this Parish
Bachelor
and Mary Heard of this Parish
Spinster
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
Parents this twenty fourth Day of
October in the Year One thousand eight hundred and eighteen
By me John Gaunwood Bull
This Marriage was solemnized between us { The mark + of Thos. Swallow
The mark + of Mary Heard
In the Presence of { George Nash
for Hammell
No. 47.

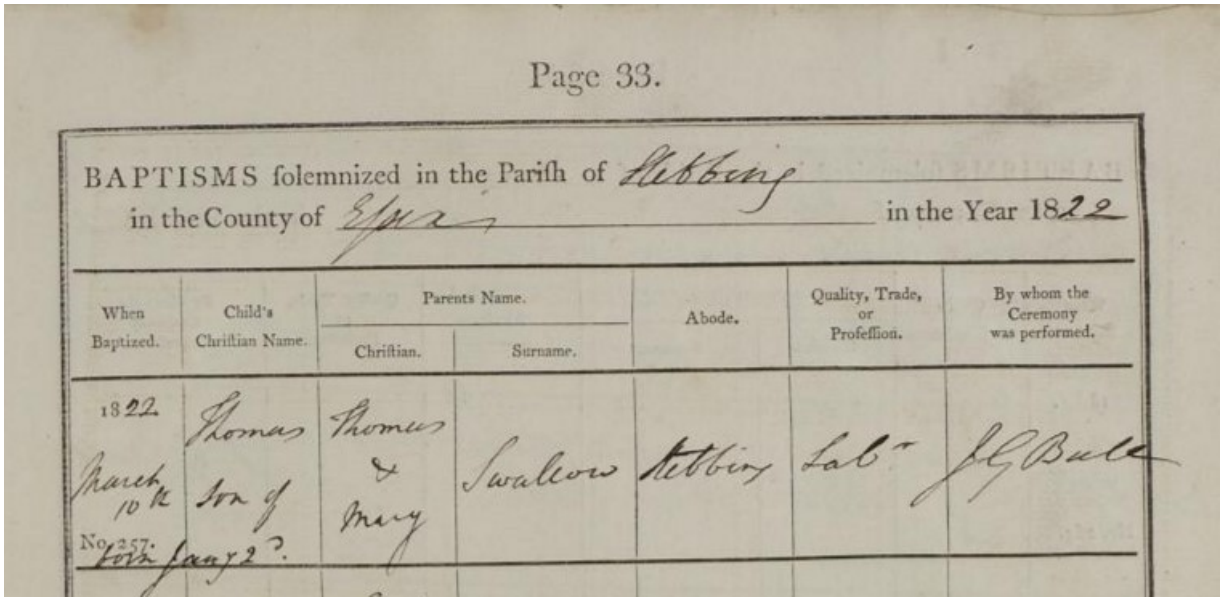
*Marriage of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard (Image, Essex Record Office, *see note)*[75]

Not long after their marriage, Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow began having a family. Their first son, William Swallow, was christened on 2 May 1819, at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing.


May 2 | William Son of | Thomas & Mary | Swallow | Stebbing | Lab.r | J. G. Bull
No. 183.

*Baptism of William Swallow (Essex Record Office, *see note)*[76]

A second son, Thomas Swallow (Jr.), was born to Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow on 2 January 1822. He was christened on 10 March 1822 in St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing.



Page 33.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex in the Year 1822

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name. Christian.	Parents Name. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1822 March 10th No. 257.	Thomas Son of John Jany 2d.	Thomas & Mary	Swallow	Stebbing	Labr	J. G. Bull

*Baptism of Thomas Swallow (Jr.) (Essex Record Office, *see note)*[77]

A daughter, Emma Swallow, was born to Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow on 20 June 1824. Emma Swallow was christened on 3 October 1824 in St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing.

October 3d No. 325.	Emma D. of	Thomas & Mary	Swallow	Stebbing	Labr	J. G. Bull

*Baptism of Emma Swallow (Essex Record Office, *see note)*[78]

Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow were still in their late twenties at the time of their third child's birth. Thomas and Mary were certainly young enough to have had additional children; but, none appear in the St. Mary the Virgin Parish Record which appears to be complete.

*Figure 1 Members of the Metson family on a farm somewhere in Stebbing. 1920's. It looks like they were harrowing the field. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

There were many extended Swallow, Searle, and Heard family members living in Stebbing or nearby parishes throughout Thomas' life. How much interaction did they have with each other? Were they all in the same economic circumstances? How did they help each other through difficult times? Were they able to be together to celebrate family events? Poverty is often survived only by a willingness to share what one has, knowing that others will also share when you are in need.

While Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow were having their children between 1819 and 1824, important events were taking place in the lives of extended family members. Thomas' brother, Joseph Swallow, married Mary Ann Crow on 28 November 1820 at St. Mary the Virgin Church in Stebbing.[79] Mary's sister, Jane Heard, married George Nash on 4 April 1820, at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Great Dunmow. Mary's brother, John Heard, married the widow Ann Wallis Turpin on 23 June 1823 at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Great Bardsfield.[80] Both Thomas' and Mary's siblings continued to have children, so many additional nieces and nephews were added to the extended family.

*High Street looking towards the parish church. c.1900. The building on the very left was the parish workhouse. (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

As the young families welcomed a new generation, the older members of the family began to pass away. It is believed that Thomas Swallow's mother, Mary Searle Swallow, passed away and was buried on 31 May 1826 at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing.[81] Thomas' father, Richard Swallow, passed away less than a year later and was buried 2 September 1827 also at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing.[82] Richard Swallow was 71 years old at the time of his death.

A few years later, Mary Heard Swallow's parents passed away. James Heard was buried 11 November 1831 at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing.[83] He was 70 years old at the time of his death. Her mother, Amelia Heard, also passed away at the age of 70 years on 21 February 1838.[84] She was buried 26 February 1838 at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing.[85]

In 1837, at the age of 18 years, Queen Victoria ascended to the throne of England. She would reign for 63 years, the second longest reign of a British monarch in history, surpassed only by Queen Elizabeth II. Her reign was a long period of peace, prosperity, sensibility, and self-confidence for Great Britain. The Victorian Era would be marked by an unprecedented population growth, industrialization with its accompanying middle class, improved sanitation, improved communication, expansion of railroads, and expansion of the Empire itself. Many considered it Britain's "Golden Years."[86]

Overall, the Victorian Era was considered an advancement for society in almost all areas. However, for the impoverished, life was still a day to day struggle. This was true for children as well as adults. "The large numbers of unskilled people looking for work kept wages down to a level which allowed for mere basic subsistence. Housing for the poor was overcrowded, resulting in slums. Changes in the British Poor Law system included a large expansion in workhouses. Prostitution was rampant. The children of the poor were expected to help towards the family budget, often working long hours in dangerous jobs for low wages."[87]

Perhaps the small village of Stebbing escaped some of the trials of poverty found in a big industrial city such as London. Between 1839 and 1876, farms in Essex experienced "a boom in farming known as 'the Golden Age of Agriculture.' Improvements had been made in farming methods. Grain prices were at their peak, leading to an acceleration in farm building and improvement. Demand for grain grew alongside the growth of towns and cities. In this period, farms were aided by mechanization, artificial fertilizers, and new feeds. Mixed farming, combining grain production with rearing meat and dairy cattle and bullocks, was advocated by contemporary writers as a cushion against depression. Such farms created a cycle whereby food and straw was produced for the animals, which in turn provided manure for the fields."[88]

"In 1837 when Queen Victoria came to the throne, more than half of the population of England lived and worked in the countryside. A large percentage of those living in the countryside worked as agricultural laborers. In large measure, each village was quite self-contained, and wherever you were born, you would probably spend your whole life there and never think of moving away."[89]

Hill Farm at Duck End. The buildings can be seen behind the haystack and the trees. c.1910.
*(Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

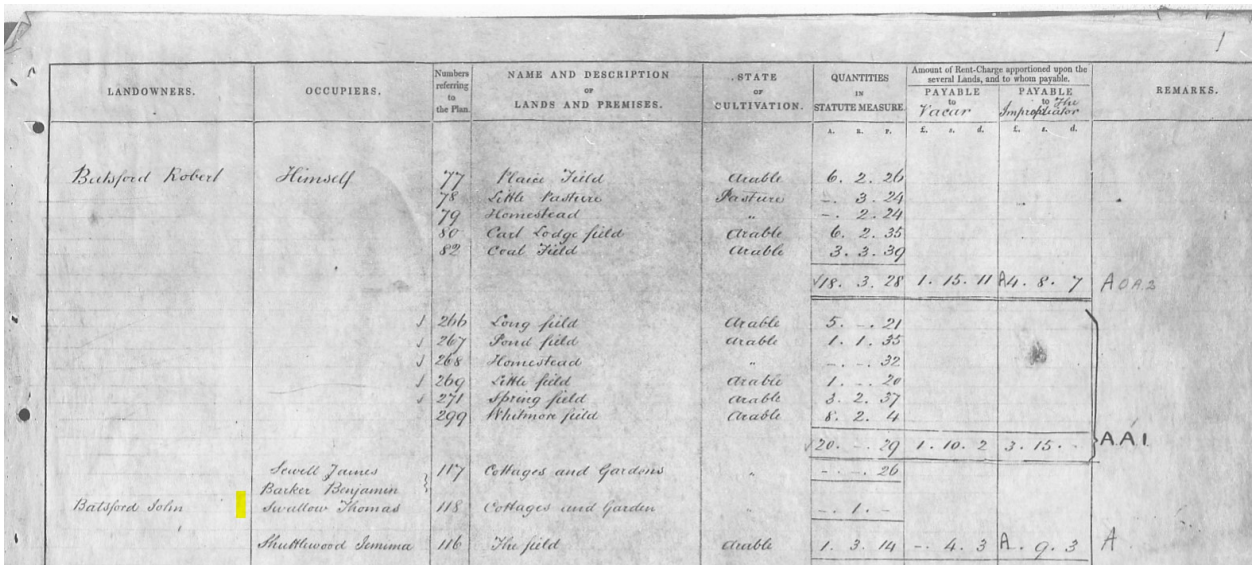
"Although a large proportion of the population were agricultural laborers, these were not the dull clodhoppers lacking intelligence or aspiration of popular myth. Countrymen had to be extremely knowledgeable about many aspects of agricultural practice in the area in which they lived. Not necessarily masters of every trade but certainly capable of tackling a wide variety of tasks as well as reading the weather, improvising solutions to problems, and using natural resources to feed their families. [90]

The farm laborer had considerable skill if his tasks included ploughing, harrowing, rolling, sowing seed, tending and weeding a variety of crops, harvesting with scythe, sickle and spade, and laying up and threshing during the winter. The animals had to be herded and milked, and the shepherds needed skilled help at lambing and shearing times. There was cutting, drying and stacking hay, as well as trimming and laying hedges or building drystone walls, fencing and making gates, making or mending roofs of thatch, tile or slate, and pointing brickwork. Ditches, culverts, drains, ponds, farm roads and tracks all had to be made and maintained. In autumn, stubborn invasive weeds needed to be skillfully eradicated by fire, and every item needed in his home had to be constructed on days when the weather was too poor to work outside. Not every agricultural laborer possessed, or needed, all these skills but the seasonal nature of most work demanded that he be versatile and, naturally, the more capable he was the better wages he could command."[91]

*Loading hay onto a wagon at Burnt House Farm, Stebbing Green. The farmer was James Coe. Likely to have been taken between the wars. (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

A detailed “Tithe Map” created in 1839 helps us understand where Thomas and Mary Swallow lived in Stebbing. “The payment of one tenth (tithe) of local produce to the church had been established in Anglo-Saxon England before the Norman Conquest. Originally, the tithe was paid in ‘kind;’ for example, every tenth stock of corn, or every tenth bag of wool. In earlier times, it supported the local priest or another organization such as a monastery or college. In some instances, a tithe barn was built to hold the tithes. Tithes themselves were controversial, particularly among nonconformists who resented supporting the Anglican church; and payment in kind was sometimes not convenient for either the farmer or the person receiving the tithe. In 1836 and 1837 laws were passed which converted the payment of the tithe into a money payment. Detailed tithe maps were made throughout the country to facilitate this change.”[92] The map of Stebbing was made in 1839.

The 1839 Tithe Map of Stebbing shows us that Thomas Swallow was occupying a cottage owned by John Batsford. The cottage was located along what is today known as Collops Road, Dunmow, CM6 UK. This area is between the village area of Stebbing to the north and Stebbing Green to the south, and is quite near the old Porter’s Hall Manor.



LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE.	Amount of Rent-Charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable. PAYABLE to Vicar	PAYABLE to the Impropriator	REMARKS.
					A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Batsford Robert	Himself	77	Plain Field	Arable	6. 2. 26			
		78	Little Pasture	Pasture	–. 3. 24			
		79	Homestead	"	–. 2. 24			
		80	Carl Lodge field	Arable	6. 2. 35			
		82	Coal Field	Arable	3. 3. 39			
					18. 3. 28	1. 15. 11	4. 8. 7	A OR 2
		266	Long field	Arable	5. –. 21			
		267	Pond field	Arable	1. 1. 35			
		268	Homestead	"	–. –. 32			
		269	Little field	Arable	1. –. 20			
		271	Spring field	Arable	3. 2. 37			
		299	Whitmore field	Arable	8. 2. 4			
					20. –. 29	1. 10. 2	3. 15. –	A A 1
	Sewell James Barker Benjamin	117	Cottages and Gardens	"	–. –. 26			
Batsford John	Swallow Thomas	118	Cottages and Garden	"	–. 1. –			
	Shuttlewood Jemima	116	The field	Arable	1. 3. 14	–. 4. 3	A. 9. 3	A

93 *Thomas Swallow, Occupier, Plot 118, Landowner-John Batsford*

*Collops Farm House, cottages off to left out of picture (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

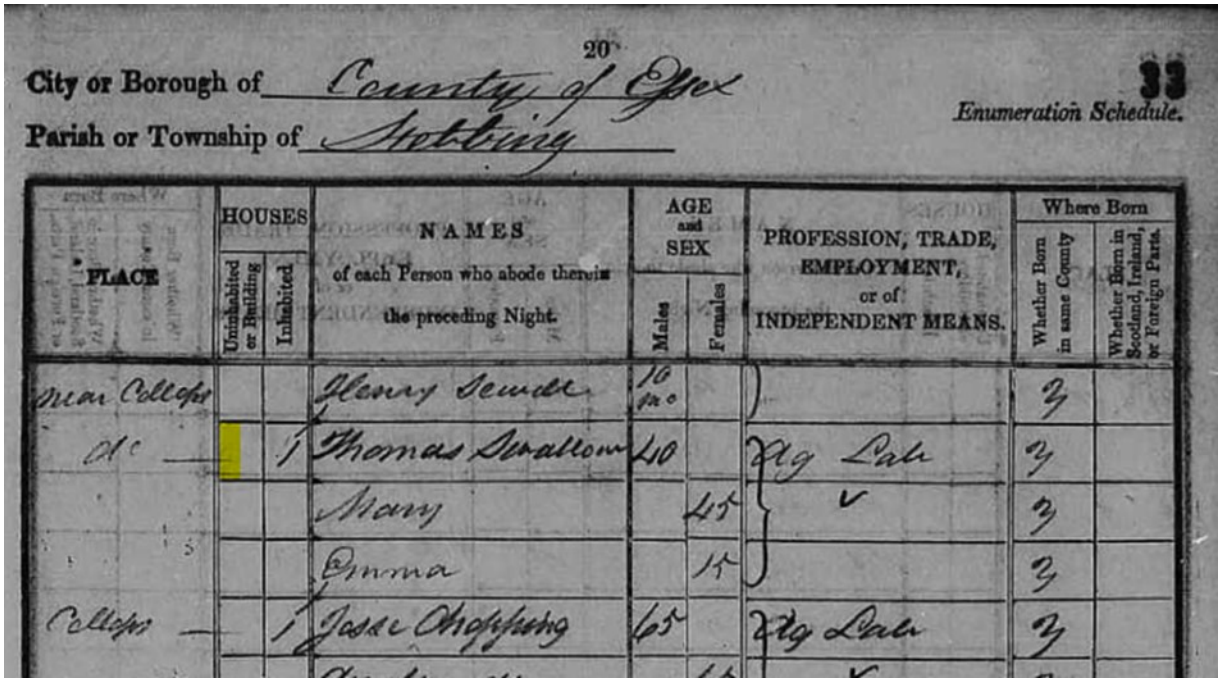
94 *Collops April 2009*

[95] *1839 Stebbing Tithe Map, Plot 118, Occupier: Thomas Swallow*

[96] *Google Map, 18 Collops Road, Stebbing, Dunmow CM6, 2016*

In 1841, England took its first national census which was to include all the names of individuals in a household or institution. All responses were to reflect the individual's status as of 6 June 1841 for all individuals who had spent the night in the house. People who were traveling or living abroad were enumerated at the location where they spent the night on census night. The ages of people over 15 years old were rounded down to the nearest 5 years. For example, someone who was 24 years old would have their age listed as 20, and someone who was 27 years old would have their age listed as 25.

Thomas and Mary Swallow were still living in Stebbing when the 1841 census was taken. They appear to be living at the same location as they were when the 1839 Tithe Map was made.



City or Borough of County of Essex

Parish or Township of Stebbing

Enumeration Schedule.

PLACE	HOUSES Uninhabited or Building	HOUSES Inhabited	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night	AGE and SEX Males	AGE and SEX Females	PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born: Whether Born in same County	Where Born: Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
near Collops			Henry Semple	10 mo			y	
do		1	Thomas Swallow	40		Ag Lab	y	
			Mary		45	✓	y	
			Emma		15		y	
Collops		1	Jesse Chipperfield	65		Ag Lab	y	

1841 English Census[97]

The census record shows that Thomas Swallow and his family are living near Collops Farm. Thomas is approximately 40 years old, and Mary Heard Swallow is approximately 45 years old. The only child living with them is Emma who is about 15 years old. Thomas is working as an agricultural laborer. All three members of the family were born in Essex County, England.

At the time this census was taken there were 1,460 people living in Stebbing. Most people lived in either a homestead or a cottage depending on their social and financial status. Farmers generally were landowners and lived in a homestead. Agricultural laborers generally rented and occupied a cottage that belonged to the farmer. There were many variations on this arrangement. Some Farmers who were landowners did not live in Stebbing. They rented their land out to another farmer who occupied the land. This farmer may in turn rent out the associated cottages

to local agricultural laborers. Some farmers who were landowners in Stebbing worked their own farms with the assistance of local agricultural laborers.

At the time of the 1841 English Census, there were 37 farmers and 198 agricultural laborers in Stebbing. Of the approximately 450 head of households and working adults, the most common occupation was that of agricultural laborer. Other occupations included: bailiff (1), baker (5), basket maker (1), bricklayer (12), blacksmith (6), butcher (3), carpenter (7), carter (3), clergy (1), clock cleaner (1), cooper (1), dressmaker (2), excise officer (1), female servant (41), gardener (3), glazier (1), grocer (1), harness maker (2), higler (1), housekeeper (1), jobber (4), laborer (4), male servant (13), maltster (8), miller (8), oat catcher (1), pot maker (1), publican (3), sawyer (1), school master (2), school mistress (2), shoemaker (10), shopkeeper (3), tailor (6), teacher (1), thatcher (3), tinker (1), vicar (1), and wheelwright (3). In addition, there were 21 individuals listed as being of "Independent" means and 8 paupers. The youngest worker was a 12-year old female servant. The oldest workers were 80-year olds who were either a gardener, bricklayer, independently wealthy, or a pauper.

*Friend's Meeting House c.1900. Building still exists and is one of the oldest Quaker Meeting Houses in Essex. (Photo: Stebbing L. H. Society, *see note).*

The 1839 Stebbing Tithe map tells us that all these individuals lived in either one of 42 homesteads, 177 cottages, 8 houses, or 3 plantations. This is assuming all inhabitable buildings were listed on the map which is unknown and questionable. The Tithe map also lists a vicarage, a workhouse, and 3 churches (Anglican, Dissenting, and Quaker). The 1839 Tithe Map and the 1841 English census help give us a sense of the makeup of the population of Stebbing during this time and a sense of village life.

Thomas' and Mary's oldest child, William Swallow, had already married by the time of the 1841 census. William Swallow married Jemima Clowton on Christmas Day (25 December) 1839 at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing. By the time of the census, William and Jemima were living not too far away "near Porter's Hall" and had a little girl named Maria. William and Jemima went on to have a family of seven children: Maria Swallow born 12 April 1840, John Swallow born 26 December 1842, Sarah Swallow born 19 December 1845, Thomas Swallow born 27 August 1848, Hannah Swallow born 24 May 1851, Esther Swallow born 6 December 1857, and George Charles Swallow born 24 April 1861. Although William and

Jemima were married in the Anglican church, their children were christened in the Congregational Church on Mill Lane in Stebbing. Like his father, William Swallow worked as an agricultural laborer.

Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow's second child and son, Thomas Swallow Jr., is also missing from the family in the 1841 census. Thomas Swallow, Jr. is living in the village and is working as a male servant, likely for a 45-year old shopkeeper named Abigail Taylor. Thomas is listed as 15 years of age, although he is actually 19 years old.

Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow's youngest child and daughter, Emma Swallow, is living with her parents at the time of the 1841 census. Emma too was listed as 15 years old, although she was just days away from her 17th birthday when the census was taken.

Just three years later at 20 years of age, Emma Swallow married David Saich on 12 July 1844 at St. Mary the Virgin Church in Stebbing, Essex, England. As a baby, David has been baptized in the Congregational Church which had a building on Mill Lane in Stebbing. David Saich worked as an agricultural laborer as did his father. Emma and David had the following known children: (Male) Saich, born 30 November 1848; Alfred Saich born 10 June 1850; Arthur Saich born 25 February 1852; Frederick Saich born 10 May 1856; Walter Saich born 8 April 1859; and Julia Saich born 1862. Emma and David Saich's children were christened in the Congregational Church in Stebbing.

Thomas Swallow, Jr. married Caroline Crow on 24 March 1849 at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church in Stebbing, Essex, England. Now all of Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow's children were married. Thomas and Caroline Swallow went on to have a family of seven children: Frederick Swallow born 22 June 1849, George Swallow born 11, July 1851, William Swallow born 21 September 1855, Joseph Swallow born 28 June 1858, James Swallow born 13 January 1861, Eliza Esther Swallow born 7 June 1863, and Charles Swallow born 4 November 1865. Unlike his siblings, Thomas Swallow, Jr. had his first two children christened at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church. Like his father, Thomas Swallow worked as an agricultural laborer. Thomas Jr. was not very tall in stature but was a very strong man. There was only one other man on the farm, besides himself, who could lift the huge four-bushel sacks of wheat and carry them from the wagon to the loft where they were stored.[98] Is it possible that Thomas Jr. shared not only his father's name but also some of his physical characteristics? Eventually Thomas Swallow, Jr. and his family immigrated to America. The primary reason for their emigration was their new found religious beliefs.

*Cow's drinking at a pond on Parsonage Farm (formerly, and now, Priors Hall, a former manor). The buildings are (from left to right) the tithe barn, the manor house, a detached kitchen for the manor house. The buildings still exist. c.1900. (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

The history of Christianity in England remains an interesting story as reviewed here:

> "By the end of the 7th century all of England was at least nominally Christian rather than worshipping pagan Gods.
>
> During the Middle Ages, religion was a vital part of everyday life. All children were baptized (unless they were Jewish), and everyone attended mass on Sunday. Mass was in Latin, a language that ordinary people did not understand.
>
> Bishops ruled over groups of parishes called dioceses. They usually came from rich families. Bishops lived in palaces and often took part in government. Things were very different for parish priests. They were poor and often had little education. Parish priests had their own land called the glebe where they grew their own food. They lived and worked alongside their parishioners.
>
> In the Middle Ages, monks and nuns gave food to the poor. They also ran the only hospitals where they tried to help the sick as best they could. They also provided hospitality for pilgrims and other travelers (although as time went by there were an increasing number of inns where you could pay to stay the night). In a medieval monastery, there was an almonry where food or money was given to the poor, the refectory where the monks ate, the dormitory, the infirmary and the cloisters where the monks could take exercise. An almoner looked after the poor, an infirmarian looked after the sick and a hospitaller looked after visitors. In addition to the monks, there were also friars. They took vows like the monks. But instead of withdrawing from the world, they went out to preach.
>
> Several famous Christians from the Middle Ages had a great impact on Christianity, helping to usher in the Protestant Reformation. John Wycliffe, 14th century, and William Tyndale, 16th century, translated the Bible into English. Protestant ideas began to spread in England despite persecution by the state.
>
> In 1501, Arthur, the oldest son of King Henry VII, married Catherine of Aragon. However, Arthur died in 1502. His brother, Henry VIII, now became heir to the throne. He married his brother's widow in 1509. (Normally such a marriage would not have been allowed, but the Pope gave a special dispensation).
>
> At the beginning of 1511, Henry VIII had a son; but the boy died after only 7 weeks. Catherine had four miscarriages, and only one of her children lived - a girl named Mary. Henry VIII was desperate to have a son and heir, and Catherine could not give him one.
>
> Henry VIII decided that God was punishing him for marrying his brother's widow. Henry now argued that the marriage to Catherine was not valid, and he asked the Pope to annul the marriage. However, the Pope would not co-operate.
>
> Finally, Henry VIII lost patience with the Pope and rejected his authority in 1534. The Act of Supremacy made Henry VIII the head of the Church of England. However, although Henry broke with Rome, he kept the Catholic religion essentially intact in England. Henry had no intention of changing the English religion to Lutheranism, and he continued to persecute Protestants. In 1539, Henry

VIII passed the “Act of Six Articles,” which laid down the beliefs of the Church of England. The Six Articles preserved the old religion mainly intact. However, in 1539 Henry VIII authorized a new English translation of the Bible; and from 1545, English replaced Latin as the language of church services.

Henry VIII died in 1547, and he was succeeded by his 9-year-old son, Edward. Since Edward was too young to rule, his uncle, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was made protector and ruled in his stead.

The Duke of Somerset was a devout Protestant as was Archbishop Cranmer. They began to turn England into a truly Protestant country. The Act of Six Articles was repealed, and in 1549 the Book of Common Prayer, the first Anglican prayer book was issued. Priests could marry, and pictures or statues of Mary or the saints were removed from churches.

In 1553, Edward died, and he was followed by his sister, Mary. She was a Catholic, and she detested the changes of Henry VIII and Edward VI. Mary was determined to undo the reforms of the two previous reigns. Catholic mass was restored in December 1553. In 1554, married clergy were ordered to leave their wives or lose their posts. Then, in November 1554, the Act of Supremacy was repealed.

In 1555, Mary began burning Protestants. Over the next 3 years nearly 300 Protestants were executed. Many more Protestants fled abroad. Mary's cruelty simply gained sympathy for the Protestants and alienated ordinary people. She simply drove people away from Roman Catholicism.

Elizabeth I was crowned in January 1559. She restored Protestantism to England. The Act of Supremacy was restored in April 1559, and further Acts replaced Catholic practices. However, it was a moderate Protestantism. Elizabeth disliked extremists. She disapproved of the Puritans. (They were people who wanted to 'purify' the Church of England of its remaining Catholic elements).

Most of the population (not all) accepted the religious settlement. People could be fined for not attending church. Nevertheless, some Catholics continued to practice their religion in secret.

In the early 17th century, king and parliament clashed over the issue of religion. In 1633 William Laud was made Archbishop of Canterbury. He was strongly opposed to the Puritans and King Charles I supported him wholeheartedly. Laud emphasized the ceremony and decoration in churches. These measures were strongly opposed by the Puritans. They feared it was the 'thin edge of the wedge' and Catholicism would eventually be restored in England.

During the 16th century everybody was supposed to belong to the Church of England. However, in the 17th century independent churches were formed. The first Baptist Church in England began meeting in 1612.

Later in the 17th century, George Fox (1624-1691) and Margaret Fell (1614-1702) founded the Quakers. Fox believed that everybody had an inner light; and during the 1660s and the 1670s, he traveled across England. Margaret Fell wrote a book

called “Women's Speaking Justified,” a scripture-based argument for women’s ministry. However, the Quakers were persecuted and Fox himself was often imprisoned.

From the end of the 16th century, there were also Congregationalists or Independents. They believed that every congregation had a right to run its own affairs without any outside interference.

In 1642 came Civil War between king and parliament. It ended in 1646 and Charles I was executed in 1649. Following the Civil War and the execution of the king many independent churches sprang up in England.

Charles II became king in 1660. The king was not particularly religious; but, parliament was determined to crack down on the many independent churches that had sprung up and make Anglicanism the state religion again. They passed a series of acts called the Clarendon code, a series of laws to persecute non-conformists (Protestants who did not belong to the Church of England). The Corporation Act of 1661 said that all officials in towns must be members of the Church of England.

The Act of Uniformity 1662 said that all clergy must use the Book of Common Prayer. About 2,000 clergy who disagreed resigned. Furthermore, the Conventicle Act of 1664 forbade unauthorized religious meetings of more than 5 people unless they were all of the same household.

Finally, the Five Mile Act of 1665 forbade non-Anglican ministers to come within 5 miles of incorporated towns (Towns with a mayor and corporation). However, these measures did not stop the non-conformists meeting or preaching.

When Charles II died in 1685 he was followed by James II, who was openly Catholic. James II promptly alienated the people by appointing Catholics to powerful and important positions. In 1687 he went further and issued a Declaration of Indulgence, suspending all laws against Catholics and Protestant non-Anglicans.

James II was deposed in 1688. Afterwards, the Bill of Rights (1689) said that no Catholic could become king or queen, and no king could marry a Catholic. Parliament also passed the Toleration Act in 1689. Non-conformists were allowed their own places of worship and their own teachers and preachers. However, they could not hold government positions or attend university.

In the early 18th century, England was noted for its lack of religious enthusiasm. It was an age of reason rather than dogmatism, and the churches lacked vigor. However, in the mid-18th century, things began to change. In 1739, the great evangelist George Whitefield (1714-1770) began preaching. Also in 1739, John Wesley (1703-1791) began preaching. He eventually created a new religious movement called the Methodists. John Wesley traveled all over the country, often preaching in open spaces. People jeered at his meetings and threw stones, but Wesley persevered. John Wesley never intended to form a movement separate from the Church of England. However, the Methodists did eventually break away.

At the end of the 18th century, a group of Evangelical Christians called the Clapham Sect were formed. They campaigned for an end to slavery and cruel sports. Meanwhile in the late 18th century, religious enthusiasm began to revive in England.

During the 19th century, Britain was transformed by the industrial revolution. In 1801, at the time of the first census, only about 20% of the population lived in towns. By 1851, the figure had risen to over 50%. By 1881, about two thirds of the population lived in towns.

During the early 19th century, religious revival continued. The Church of England regained its energy, and many new churches were built.

Meanwhile in 1829, the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. Since the Reformation, Catholics had been unable to become MPs or hold public office. The Act restored those rights to them. Organized religion was more important in 19th century England than it is today. Nevertheless, in 1851 a survey showed that only about 40% of the population were at church or chapel on a given Sunday. Even allowing for those who were ill or could not make it for some other reason, it meant that half the population did not go to church. Certainly, many of the poor had little or no contact with the church."[99]

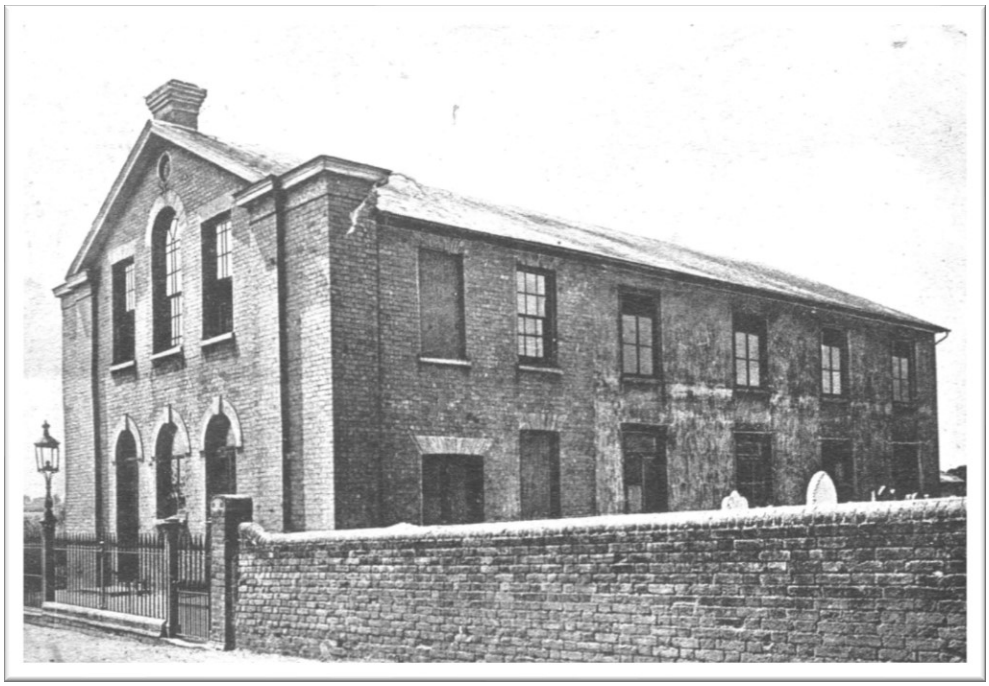


*Figure 2 Mill Lane Congregational Church, Stebbing (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

"Stebbing proved to be an early and consistent home for dissenters from the established church. The Friends Meeting House, built in 1674, still stands in the Village Street and is the oldest surviving Meeting House in the county. Recently restored, it is a memorial to the early Stebbing

Quakers, several of whom suffered persecution and imprisonment for their faith. It closed as a church in 1884 when there were about fourteen members left. Another group of dissenters known as the Independents, later called Congregationalists, are recorded as worshipping in a small barn in the village in 1720, building their permanent church at the top end of Mill Lane in 1793 [A building that has now been converted into apartments]. In the 19th century it equaled the Anglican church for membership and many of the local farmers and business people were regular attenders, including Mary Heard Swallow and the families of William Swallow and Emma Swallow Saich. Membership declined during the second half of the 20th century and the chapel finally closed its doors as a place of worship in 1972 with the congregation moving to the old Sunday School across the road. Worship in this building in turn ceased in 1994. Today, the only place of worship in the village of Stebbing is the Church of England."[100]

Against this religious backdrop, another religious group sent missionaries to visit the village of Stebbing beginning in the 1850's. These missionaries came from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This new religion emerged in the United States and preached a "restoration" of the primitive church with apostles and prophets on the earth once more.

"The first 'LDS' missionaries were Heber C. Kimball and Orson Hyde who arrived in England in 1837. Within a week, they had baptized nine people. By the time they returned home after about eight months nearly 1,500 people had joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in England. Because of their efforts, the Preston Branch (congregation) was established and is now the oldest continuous branch in the LDS Church."[101]

"Beginning in 1839, additional LDS church leaders who were members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles left America to preach the gospel in England. They went without money or provisions, relying on God for their keep. According to Brigham Young's reports from 1839 to 1841, they baptized between 7,000 and 8,000 people; printed 5,000 copies of the Book of Mormon, 3,000 hymn books, 2,500 volumes of the newspaper, Millennial Star, and established a shipping agency for emigrant Saints. The headquarters of the church was in Utah Territory in the Western United States. Early converts were encouraged to emigrate and join the 'saints' in 'Zion.' The Apostles helped 1,000 European converts immigrate to America during that time."[102]

The novelist, Charles Dickens once visited an LDS emigrant ship fully expecting to "bear testimony against" the Latter-day Saints. Dickens changed his opinion after observing the passengers: "To my great astonishment," he said, "they did not deserve it." Dickens continued, "I . . . had come aboard this emigrant ship to see what eight hundred Latter-day Saints were like, Indeed, I think it would be difficult to find eight hundred people together anywhere else, and find so much beauty and so much strength and capacity for work among them. Nobody is in an ill temper, nobody is the worse for drink, nobody swears an oath or uses a coarse word, nobody appears depressed, nobody is weeping."[103]

Additional missionaries traveled from America to Great Britain and Europe to assist in spreading the message of the restored gospel of Jesus Christ. In addition, "many full-time missionaries were called from among the local British membership whose circumstances would permit themselves to devote their time entirely to the work of the ministry."[104] The British Mission of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized as an administrative unit. The mission

was divided up into “conferences” to assist in further administrative duties. By 1851, the “Essex Conference” was created and missionary work began taking place throughout Essex County, England.

*Maria Shuttlewood in front of Three Horseshoes Inn, Stebbing (Photo, Stebbing Local History Society, *see note.).*

Caroline Crow Swallow, wife of Thomas Swallow, Jr. liked to study the bible and “took a deep interest in her church and religion as a whole.” It was probably this interest that aroused her curiosity when she first heard Mormonism preached in her community. One day while looking out through the window, she recognized two men she had seen in a dream or vision walking up the path toward the house. In answer to their summons, she learned that they were missionaries representing the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She invited them in and listened to their message. Caroline Swallow was baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on 18 September 1854.[105]

Naturally, Caroline began to share her enthusiasm about her new-found religion with other members of her family. Her husband, Thomas Swallow, Jr. was baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints about two months later on 25 November 1854. The nearest congregation of their new church was in Braintree, so the family became members of the Braintree Branch, Essex Conference, English Mission of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

"What did thousands of English converts see in Mormonism that attracted them to this conversion? While England and America share a common language, and to some degree a common culture, their religious development has been significantly different. Unlike America, for centuries England had supported a state religion.[106] Tolerance for various religions was just beginning to take root and bloom in England as the Mormon missionaries arrived from America and began preaching. More and more Englishmen found themselves disenchanted with Victorian Anglicanism. Some were dissenters, wishing to distance themselves from the established Anglican church. These included the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists or Independents, the Quakers, the Baptists, and eventually the Methodists. Some were seekers, those who had experienced personal revelation or light and were now seeking for someone with Godly authority to cut through the conflicting claims of all churches. Some were watching the signs of the time and looking for the Millennium and second coming of Christ. This religious climate of Victorian England was conducive to the growth of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles. In an 1840 letter to the First Presidency, Brigham Young and Willard Richards wrote, "We find the people of this land much more ready to receive the gospel than those of America."[107]

*Horse and wagon belonging to E.F. Crow being driven by Edward Smith. c.1920 (Photo: Stebbing L H Society, *see note).*

One unique doctrine taught by the missionaries of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was the call to establish "Zion" in the hills of the Rocky Mountains in Utah Territory of the United States. Essex was predominantly agricultural, by the 1850's agricultural wages were desperately low, and the old market town's economies were stagnant. The "Call to Zion" was an opportunity for the impoverished to do something now to better, or at least change, their economic circumstances.[108]

However, the decision to become a "Mormon" also brought persecution and sacrifice. "It took a resilient convert to make the regular journey, doubtless on foot and in all weather, to attend services." Negative public image and social pressure meant being a stalwart "Mormon" required fortitude and commitment. Mormon converts were sometimes "cut off" if they lapsed in maintaining the high standards of church attendance and behavior.[109]

*High Street looking towards Church Farm (in the distance). c.1920 (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society. *see note).*

Charles Swallow, grandson of Thomas Swallow, Sr. told a story about his family. One night a group of townspeople gathered and rocks were thrown through the windows into their home. The man who owned "The Green" turned them out because they were Mormons. They had no place to go and it was not easy to find employment. Eventually, an infidel (or atheist) took them in. He was good and kind to them. This man told Thomas Swallow, Jr. that he had a little house they could live in, and he wouldn't charge them anything. They were so happy to move in. The man was so kind to them, he'd put the children on the horses and let them ride.[110]

Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Crow Swallow experienced this fortitude of conversion and began sharing their deep convictions with their children, extended family, friends, neighbors, and those they met. When the church geographic boundaries were re-organized, their membership records were reassigned to the Dunmow Branch of the Essex Conference in April of 1855.

On 3 June 1855, Thomas Swallow, Sr. was also baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by David Pudney, a local Essex missionary. Thomas joined his son's family (Thomas Jr.) as members of the Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, British Mission, of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

It is unknown how membership in different churches affected the Swallow family. Did they support each other's religious choices? Was it a source of contention? Mary Heard Swallow, Thomas' wife, had been admitted to the Stebbing Congregational Church on 30 July 1846, nearly a decade before Thomas' baptism into the Mormon Church. Thomas and Mary Swallow's oldest son, William, was also associated with the Stebbing Congregational Church, having his children christened there. In addition, Thomas and Mary Swallow's daughter, Emma Swallow Saich, associated with the Stebbing Congregational Church, having her children christened there as well.

Although we have no idea how these religious decisions affected the relationships of Thomas and Mary Swallow and their children, it is evident that subsequent generations maintained warm and friendly relationships despite religious differences. When Charles Swallow, a grandson of Thomas Swallow, Sr., visited Stebbing while serving an LDS Mission in England, he received nothing but loving hospitality as he visited his aunts, uncles, and cousins still living in Stebbing.[111]

Thomas Swallow, Sr. was 58 years old when he joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Eighteen months later, Thomas' wife, Mary Heard Swallow, passed away on 24 December 1856 of paralysis which lasted 14 days. Her death made for a sad Christmas day that year. Mary was about 60 years old when she died. She was buried in the Stebbing Congregational Churchyard on 2 January 1857.

At the time of his wife's death, Thomas Swallow was already considered an "almsman" or someone who depended on the receipt of alms or charity. After many years of work as an agricultural laborer, we assume his body was now feeble, and he could no longer work. It appears that Thomas Swallow, Sr. went to live with the family of his son, Thomas Swallow, Jr. after Mary Heard Swallow's death.

*A man plowing on a Stebbing farm. The soil is heavy clay and ploughing with horses was very hard work. (Photo: TheStebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

"In 1857, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints experienced a rejuvenation movement initiated by leaders to rekindle faith and testimony throughout the Church. Motivations for reform had as much to do with the lofty expectations of Church leaders as with the spiritual complacency or deficiency of the Saints. This "Reformation" occurred in a period of optimism and anticipation, as Church leaders hoped to create the unified society viewed as a necessary precursor to the Millennium." As part of the movement, church leaders invited their members to be "re-baptized" as evidence of their commitment to their new faith.[112]

Thus, during this period of reformation, Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Swallow were "re-baptized" on 14 March 1857 in the Dunmow Branch. In May of that year (1857), Thomas Swallow, Jr. was ordained an elder and called to serve as the branch president or leader of the Dunmow Branch. Thomas (Jr.) would serve in this position until the family immigrated to America in 1874.

Thomas Swallow, Sr. was "re-baptized" on 22 May 1858 in the Dunmow Branch, reaffirming his commitment to the LDS Church. On 9 October 1859, Thomas Swallow, Sr. was ordained to the office of a Deacon in the Aaronic Priesthood of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

At the time of the 1861 British Census, Thomas Swallow, Sr. was still living with his son, Thomas Swallow, Jr. and his wife, Caroline Crow Swallow, and their five sons: Frederick, age 11; George, age 9; William, age, 4; Joseph, age 2; and James, age 3 months. The family was living in Stebbing Green. Thomas is listed as a widower, age 64, with no occupation.

Thomas' family continued to grow with the births and marriages of grandchildren, and even the births of great grandchildren. Life still had many challenges and sad events such as the sickness and deaths of siblings, grandchildren, family members and friends.

*Cottages on Stebbing Green. Taken c.1970 but the buildings are very old. The flint house is unique in Stebbing. (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

We assume Thomas' health continued to deteriorate. There must have come a time or circumstances where Thomas (Jr) and Caroline could no longer take care of him. At some point, Thomas Swallow, Sr. was admitted to the Dunmow Union workhouse.

The workhouse was a place where those unable to support themselves were offered accommodation and employment. Life in a workhouse was intended to be harsh, to deter the able-bodied poor and to ensure that only the truly destitute would apply. The system was often abused by those in charge. Thus, the poor usually dreaded the thought of entering the workhouse. However, the workhouse did provide free medical care and education for children, neither of which was available to the poor in England living outside workhouses until the early 20th century. As the 19th century wore on, workhouses increasingly became refuges for the elderly, infirm and sick rather than the able-bodied poor.[113]

The Dunmow Union Workhouse was built in 1838-1840 at Great Dunmow. It was erected on a site to the east of the town on the north side of the road going to Chelmsford. The large Elizabethan Tudor style Workhouse could accommodate about 350 people. How did Thomas Swallow feel when he entered the Dunmow Union Workhouse sometime between 1861 and 1866? Did Thomas Swallow live at the workhouse several years or only a short time?

Dunmow general view from the south-west, c.1905.
© Peter Higginbotham.

In the opening scenes of Charles Dickens' famous story, A Christmas Carol, two gentlemen visit the main character, Ebenezer Scrooge, in hopes of obtaining a donation for the poor of the village. Mr. Scrooge remarks:

> "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge.
>
> "Plenty of prisons," said the gentleman, laying down the pen again.
>
> "And the Union workhouses?" demanded Scrooge. "Are they still in operation?"
>
> "They are. Still," returned the gentleman, "I wish I could say they were not."
>
> "The Treadmill and the Poor Law are in full vigour, then?" said Scrooge.
>
> "Both very busy, sir."
>
> "Oh! I was afraid, from what you said at first, that something had occurred to stop them in their useful course," said Scrooge. "I'm very glad to hear it."
>
> "Under the impression that they scarcely furnish Christian cheer of mind or body to the multitude," returned the gentleman, "a few of us are endeavouring to raise a fund to buy the Poor some meat and drink, and means of warmth. We choose this time, because it is a time, of all others, when Want is keenly felt, and Abundance rejoices. What shall I put you down for?"

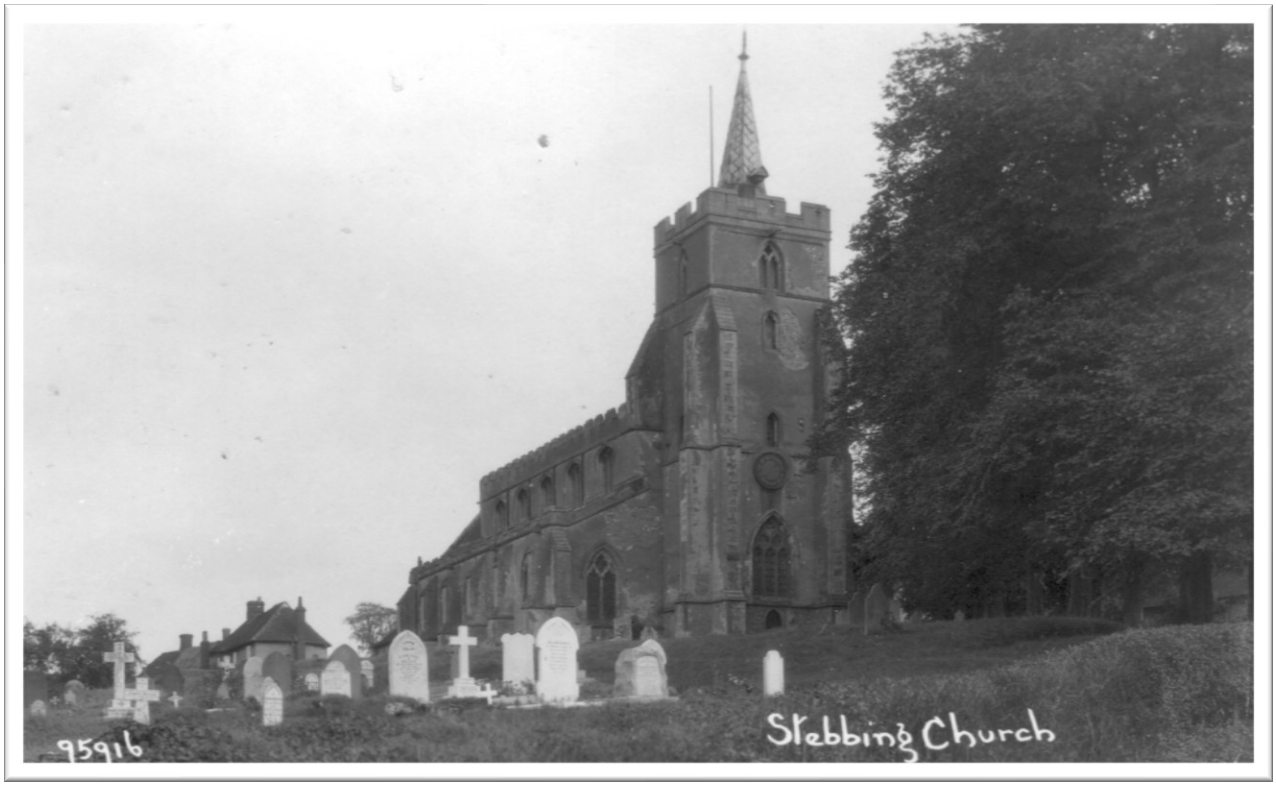
“Nothing!" Scrooge replied.

“You wish to be anonymous?"

“I wish to be left alone," said Scrooge. “Since you ask me what I wish, gentlemen, that is my answer. I don't make merry myself at Christmas and I can't afford to make idle people merry. I help to support the establishments I have mentioned: they cost enough: and those who are badly off must go there."

“Many can't go there; and many would rather die."

“If they would rather die," said Scrooge, “they had better do it.”[114]



Stebbing St. Mary the Virgin Church and Churchyard taken from the High Street. c.1920's.
*(Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note).*

And so, almost in fulfillment of Ebenezer Scrooge’s words, Thomas Swallow, Sr. died at the Dunmow Union Workhouse shortly after Christmas on 10 January 1866. Thomas had suffered from General Paralysis. His death certificate states that Thomas was 72 years old. However, based on his date of birth (18 April 1797), Thomas was 69 years old when he passed away. Thomas Swallow, Sr. was buried 15 January 1866 in the St. Mary the Virgin Churchyard, in Stebbing, Essex, England.

Thomas Swallow

18 April 1797 – 10 January 1866

A Chronological History

Compiled by

Karen Lindberg Rasmussen
Paula Lindberg Paradise

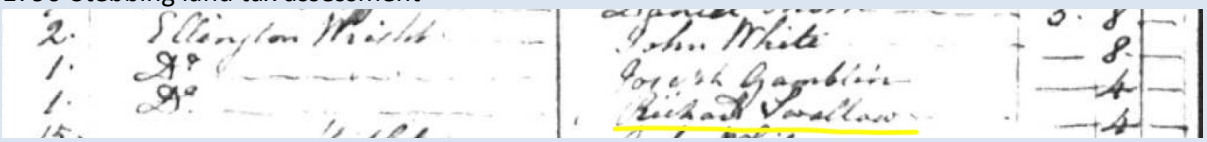
Key – Events Pertaining to

Events: Thomas Swallow born 1797	
Events: Parents and/or Siblings of Thomas Swallow born 1797	
Events: Mary Heard, wife of Thomas Swallow	
Events: Parents and/or Siblings of Mary Heard	
Events: Children of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow	
Events: Grandchildren and other descendants of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow	
Events: Historical Events	

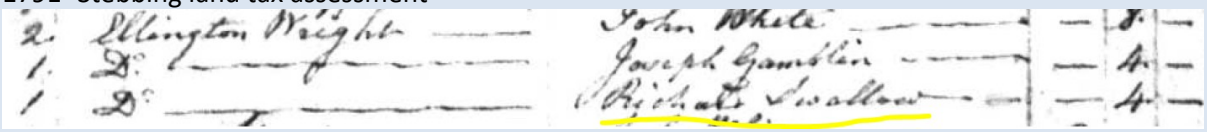
1790-1798
Event: Richard Swallow, father of Thomas Swallow born 1797, listed in Stebbing land tax assessments.

1790-1796
1/ Proprietor: Ellington Wright // Occupier: Richard Swallow // Tax: 4 shillings

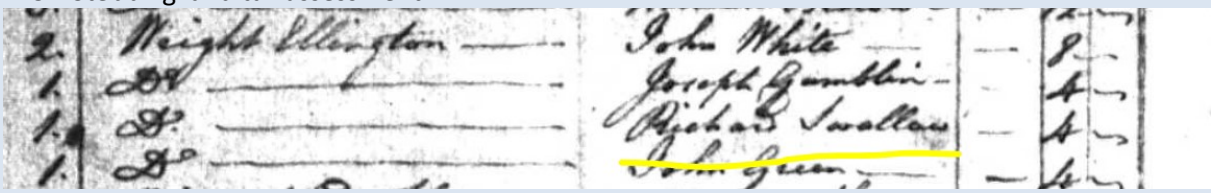
1790-Stebbing land tax assessment


2. Ellington Wright — John White — 8
1. D° — Joseph Gamblin — 4
1. D° — Richard Swallow — 4

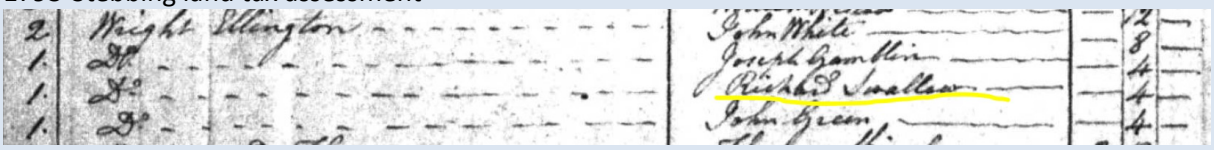
1791- Stebbing land tax assessment


2. Ellington Wright — John White — 8
1. D° — Joseph Gamblin — 4
1 D° — Richard Swallow — 4

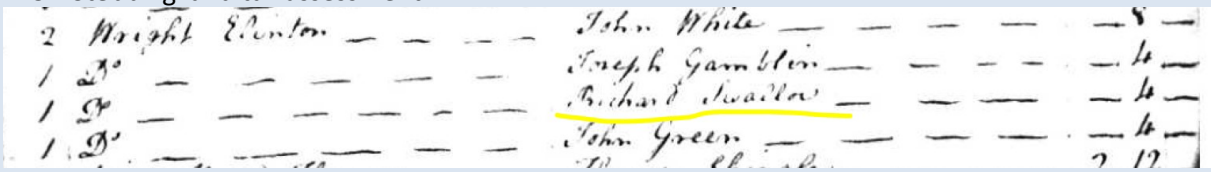
1792-Stebbing land tax assessment


2. Wright Ellington — John White — 8
1. D° — Joseph Gamblin — 4
1. D° — Richard Swallow — 4
1. D° — John Green — 4

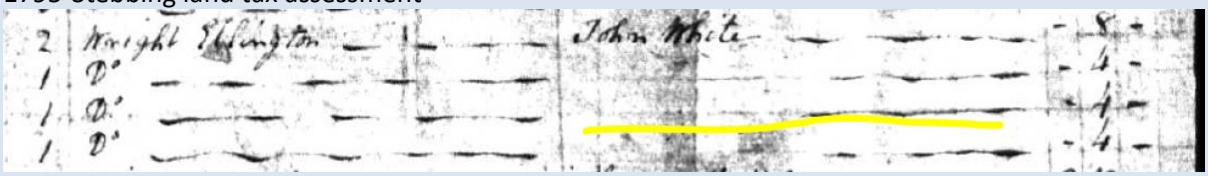
1793-Stebbing land tax assessment


2 Wright Ellington — John White — 8
1. D° — Joseph Gamblin — 4
1. D° — Richard Swallow — 4
1. D° — John Green — 4

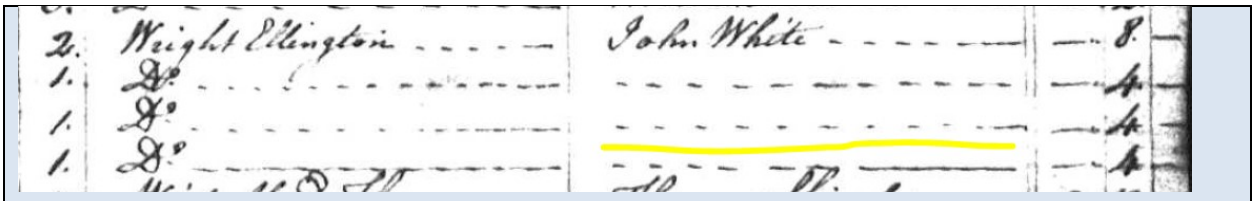
1794-Stebbing land tax assessment


2 Wright Ellington — John White — 8
1 D° — Joseph Gamblin — 4
1 D° — Richard Swallow — 4
1 D° — John Green — 4

1795-Stebbing land tax assessment

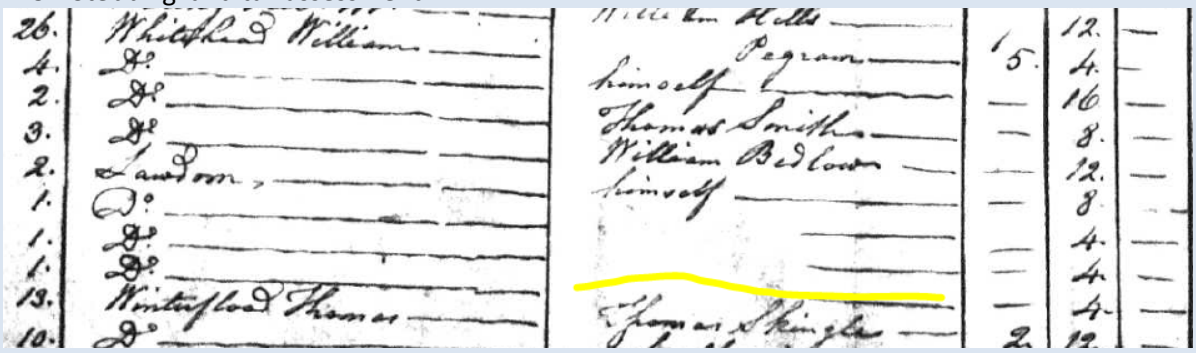

2 Wright Ellington — John White — 8
1 D° — 4
1 D° — 4
1 D° — 4

1796-Stebbing land tax assessment

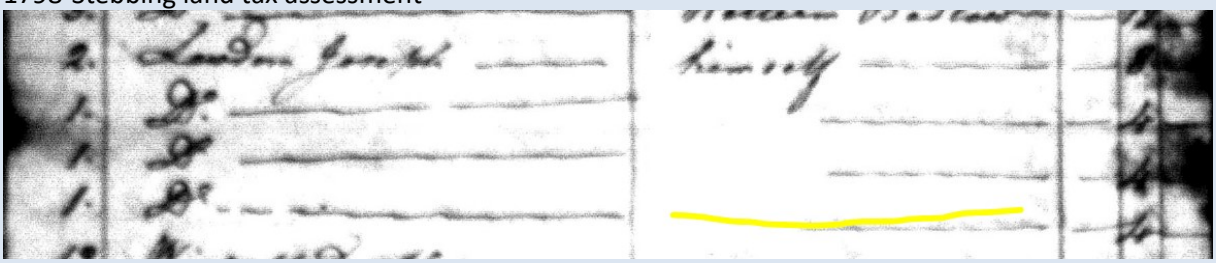


1797-1798
[unknown if the blank lines indicate unoccupied, or if Richard Swallow is still there and all names are not listed]
1/ Proprietor: Lamdam, Joseph // Occupier: // tax: 4 Shillings

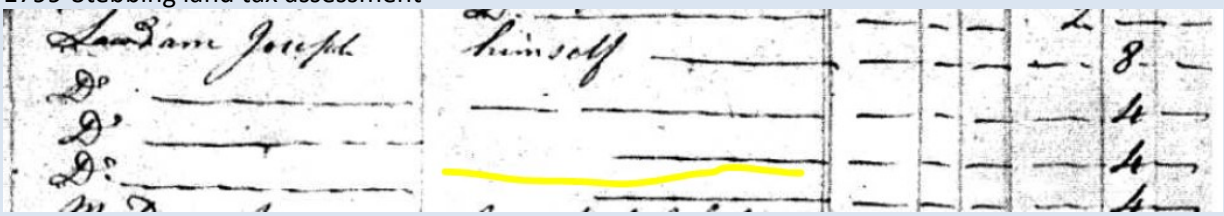
1797-Stebbing land tax assessment



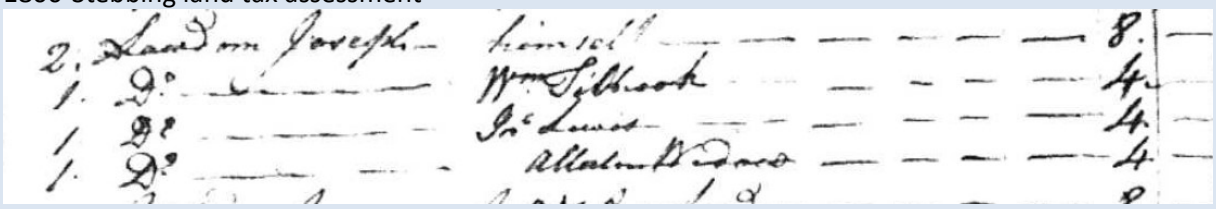
1798-Stebbing land tax assessment



1799-Stebbing land tax assessment



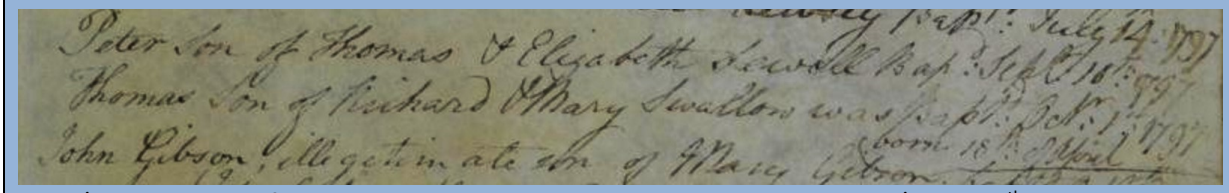
1800-Stebbing land tax assessment



Notes: Unknown if Richard Swallow still occupied land of Ellington Wright beginning 1795 when blank line appears. Unknown if Joseph Lamdam was proprietor of the same land Ellington Wright held earlier. Lamdam's name initially appears in the "Ws" where Ellington Wright's name would normally be. Swallows do not reappear as occupiers in any tax assessments until 1808 (James Swallow.)

Source: Great Britain, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Essex), *Hinckford hundred tax assessments, 1780-1832*, Stebbing, filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1992, FHL films #1657022, 1657023.
Note: Ellington Wright believed to be a farmer from Warboys, Huntington, England born 27 November 1740. His second wife, Anne Richardson (widow) was "of Stebbing." Her father was a yeoman. They were married in the Quaker Church December 1748.

18 April 1797
Event: Birth of Thomas Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England, son of Richard Swallow and Mary Searle Swallow.


Peter Son of Thomas & Elizabeth Sewell Bap: July 14 1797
Thomas Son of Richard & Mary Swallow was Bap: Oct: 1 1797 born 18 April 1797
John Gibson, illegitimate son of Mary Gibson

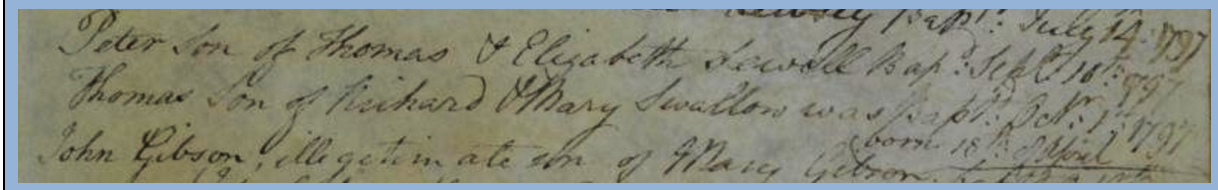
1797/ Thomas, son of Richard & Mary Swallow was Baptized Oct 1st 1797/ Born 18th April 1797

Source: A: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1713-1812, D/P 86/1/1, image 66, *Thomas Swallow*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 18 July 2016. *see note.

B: Stebbing, Essex, England, Google Map, "Stebbing, Essex, United Kingdom" accessed 25 May 2016, www.google.com.

1 October 1797

Event: Christening of Thomas Swallow at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church, Stebbing, Essex, England



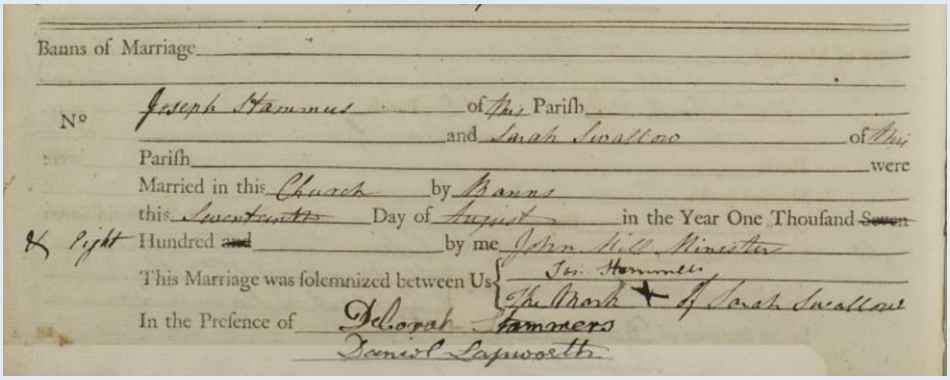
1797/ Thomas, son of Richard & Mary Swallow was Baptized Oct 1st 1797/ Born 18th April 1797

Source: A: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1713-1812, D/P 86/1/1, image 66, *Thomas Swallow*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 18 July 2016. *see note. See also Church of England, Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 1, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

B: St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church, Stebbing, Essex, England. Photo by Karen Paradise Baranowski.

17 August 1800

Event: Marriage of Sarah Swallow, half-sister of Thomas Swallow, to Joseph Stammers at Stebbing, Essex, England



Banns of Marriage

N° Joseph Stammers of this Parish and Sarah Swallow of this Parish were Married in this Church by Banns this Seventeenth Day of August in the Year One Thousand ~~Seven~~ Eight Hundred ~~and~~ by me John Hill Minister

This Marriage was solemnized between Us Jos. Stammers + The Mark of Sarah Swallow

In the Presence of Deborah Stammers Daniel Lapworth

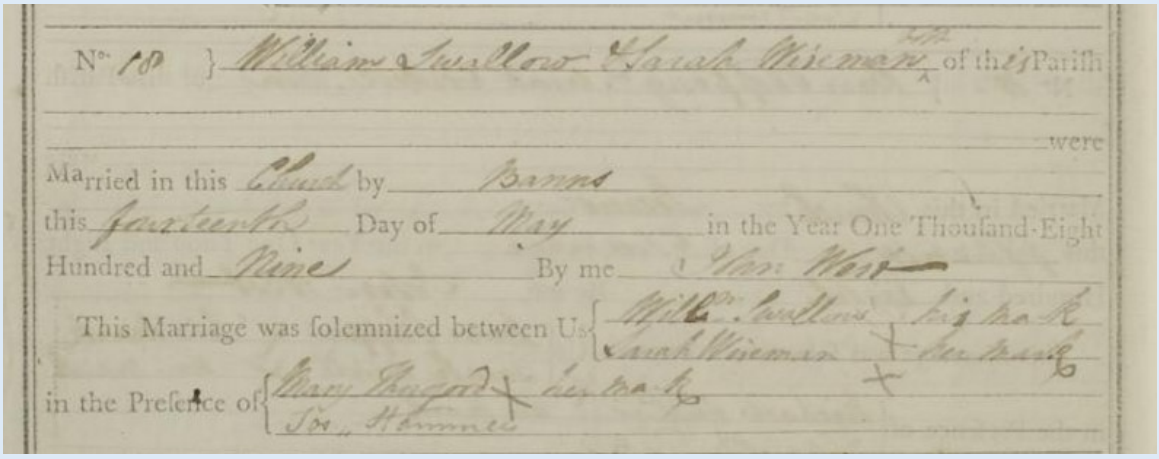
No number
Joseph Stammers of this Parish and Sarah Swallow of this Parish were married in this Church by Banns this seventeenth day of August in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred by me John Mill, Minister. This marriage was solemnized between us Jos. Stammers and Sarah Swallow (her mark) in the presence of Deborah Stammers and Daniel Lapworth

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages, 1754-1807 D/P 86/1/2, image 46, *Joseph Stammers and Sarah Swallow*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 8 September 2016. *see note

21 October 1805
Event: The Battle of Trafalgar is fought. Britain wins a great naval victory during the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815). The battle and loss of 22 ships ended French plans to invade England.

Source: "Napoleonic Wars," Wikipedia, https//en.wikipedia.org, accessed 24 May 2016.

14 May 1809
Event: Marriage of William Swallow, half-brother of Thomas Swallow, to Sarah Wiseman at Stebbing, Essex, England

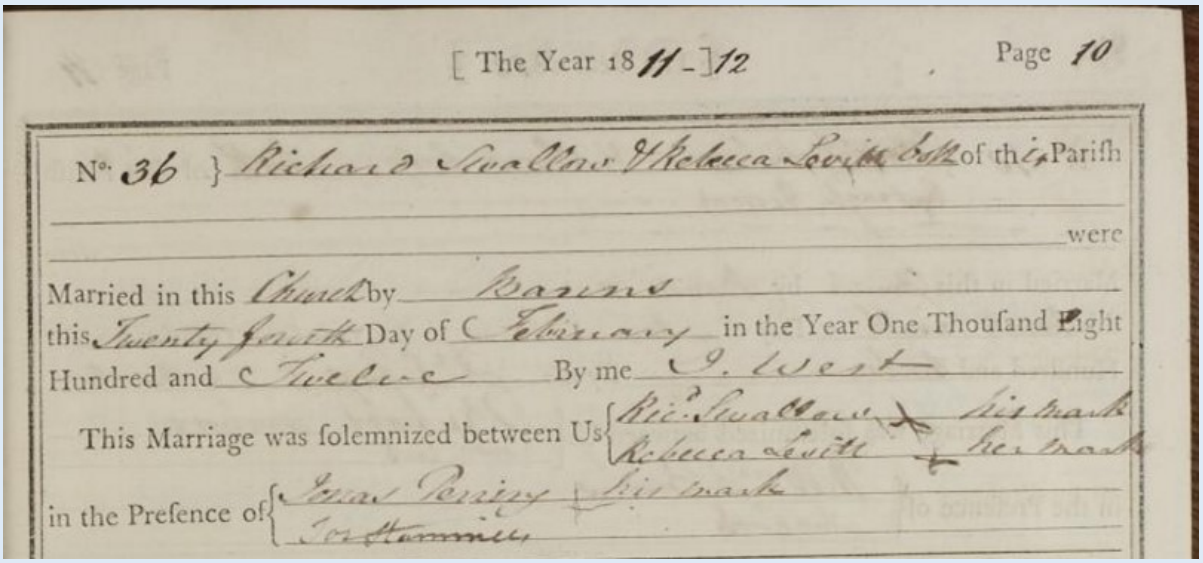

No. 18 } William Swallow & Sarah Wiseman of this Parish were Married in this Church by Banns this fourteenth Day of May in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine By me John West. This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Willm Swallow his mark / Sarah Wiseman her mark } in the Presence of { Mary Thurgood her mark / Jos. Stammer }

No. 18/ William Swallow & Sarah Wiseman, both of this Parish Married in this Church by Banns this fourteenth Day of May in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine By me, John West. This Marriage was solemnized between Us: Willm Swallow X his mark, Sarah Wiseman X her mark. In the Presence of Mary Thurgood X her mark, Jos. Stammer

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages, 1807-1812 D/P 86/1/3, image 6, *William Swallow and Sarah Wiseman*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 9 September 2016. *see note

24 February 1812

Event: Marriage of Rebecca Levitt, half-sister of Thomas Swallow, to Richard Swallow, Jr., half-brother of Thomas Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England



[The Year 18 11 -] 12 Page 10

N°. 36 } Richard Swallow & Rebecca Levitt both of this Parish

were

Married in this Church by Banns

this Twenty fourth Day of February in the Year One Thousand Eight

Hundred and Twelve By me J. West

This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Ric.d Swallow X his mark / Rebecca Levitt X her mark

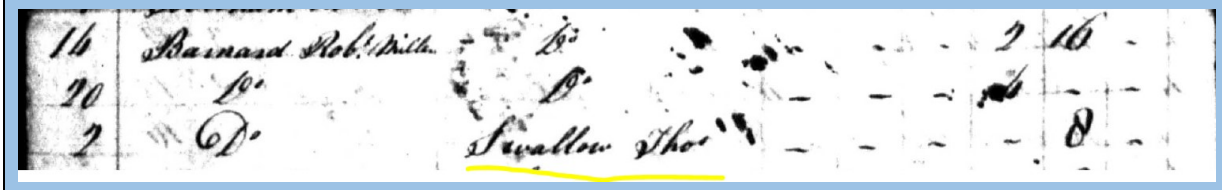
in the Presence of { Jas Perry X his mark / Jos Stammer

No. 36 (pg. 10)/ Richard Swallow & Rebecca Levitt both of this Parish Married in this Church by Banns this Twenty Fourth Day of February in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve by me, J. West. This Marriage was solemnized between Us: Ricd Swallow X his mark, Rebecca Levitt X her mark, in the Presence of James Perry X his mark, Jos. Stammer

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages, 1807-1812 D/P 86/1/3, image 8, *Richard Swallow & Rebecca Levitt*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 9 September 2016. *see note

1813

Event: A "Thomas Swallow" appears in the land tax assessment records as Occupier on land of Robert Barnard. Thomas Swallow b. 1797 would have been 16 years old. Likely too young to be able to rent property. There are two "Thomas Swallows" living in Stebbing at this time. It is likely this record is Thomas Swallow born 1751, married to Hannah Saines in 1776, and who is buried in 1824, and has a son named William



16	Barnard Rob.t Mills	Do		2	16
20	Do	Do			
2	Do	Swallow Thos			8

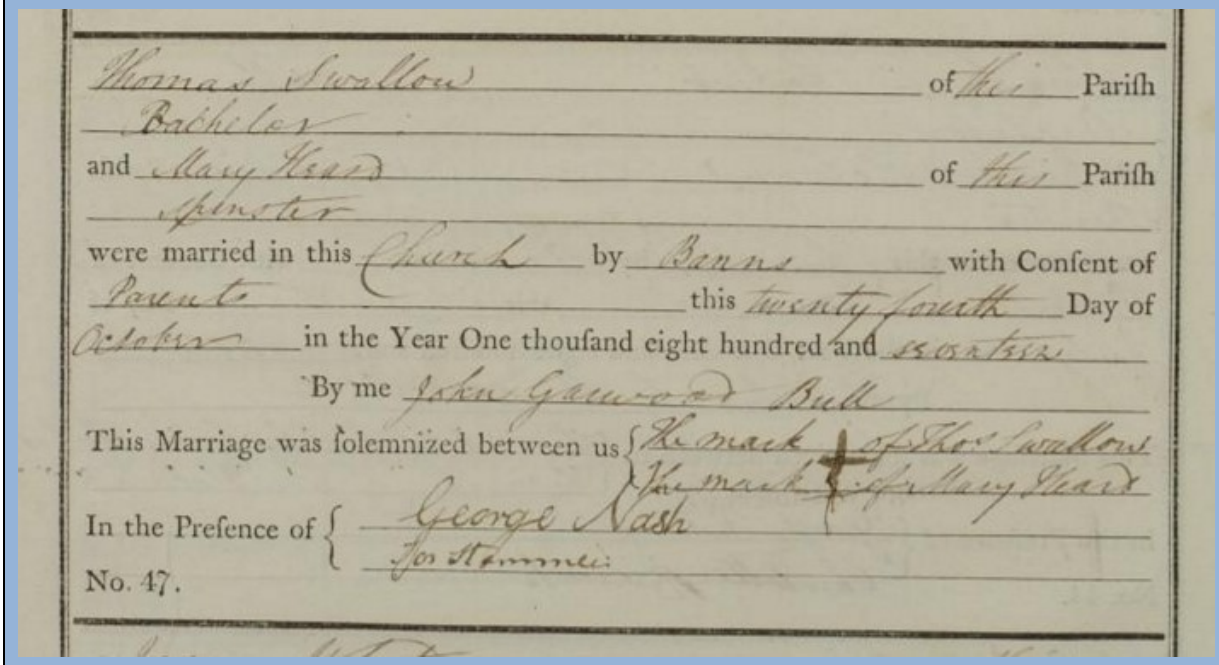
[Thos Swallow appears as Occupier of Robert Barnard in 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821. Occupier then changes to Swallow & others for 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827]

Source: Great Britain. Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Essex), *Hinckford hundred tax assessments, 1780-1832*, Stebbing, filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1992, FHL films #1657024, #1657051.

18 June 1815
Event: The Battle of Waterloo is fought. Napoleon is defeated. Bringing an end to twelve years of war throughout Europe during Thomas Swallow's childhood.

Source: "Napoleonic Wars," Wikipedia. https//en.wikipedia.org, accessed 24 May 2016.

24 October 1817
Event: Marriage of Thomas Swallow to Mary Heard at Stebbing, Essex, England



Thomas Swallow of this Parish
Bachelor
and Mary Heard of this Parish
Spinster
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
Parents this twenty fourth Day of
October in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventeen
By me John Garwood Bull
This Marriage was solemnized between us { The mark X of Thos. Swallow
The mark X of Mary Heard
In the Presence of { George Nash
Jos Stammer
No. 47.

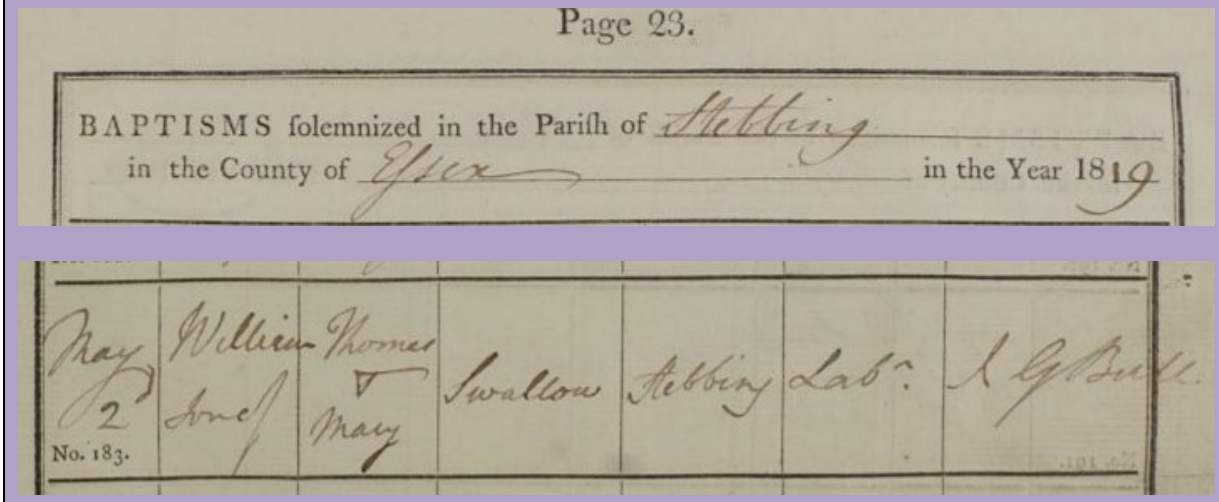
#47 Thomas Swallow of this parish, bachelor, and Mary Heard of this Parish, spinster, were married in this Church by banns with consent of parents this twenty fourth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen by me John Garwood Bull. This marriage solemnized between us. The mark X of Thos. Swallow and the mark X of Mary Heard in the presence of George Nash and Jos. Stammer.

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, *Register of Marriages 1813-1837, D/P 86/1/7*, image 11, *Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also FHL film #1472761.

Before 2 May 1819
Event: Birth of William Swallow, son of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England

Source: (see christening)

2 May 1819
Event: Christening of William Swallow, son of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow, at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church, Stebbing, Essex, England.


Page 23.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of Stebbing
in the County of Essex in the Year 1819

May 2 No. 183.	William son of	Thomas & Mary	Swallow	Stebbing	Lab'r.	J. G. Bull

#183/ Baptized May 2nd 1819/ William, son of Thomas & Mary Swallow/ Stebbing/ Lab'r/ by J. G. Bull

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms, 1813-1841, D/P 86/1/4, image 15, pg. 23, *William Swallow*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England. Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 4, pg. 23, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

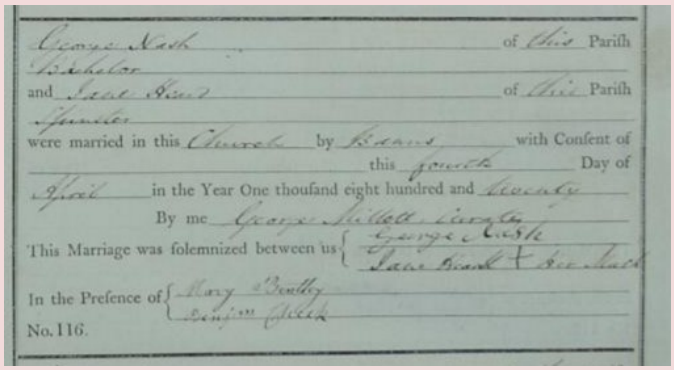
29 January 1820
Event: King George III dies. George III lost the American Colonies during the American Revolutionary War. George IV becomes King

King George III

Source: "George III," Wikipedia, https//en.wikipedia.org, accessed 24 May 2016

4 April 1820

Event: Marriage of Jane Heard, sister of Mary Heard Swallow, to George Nash at Great Dunmow, Essex, England



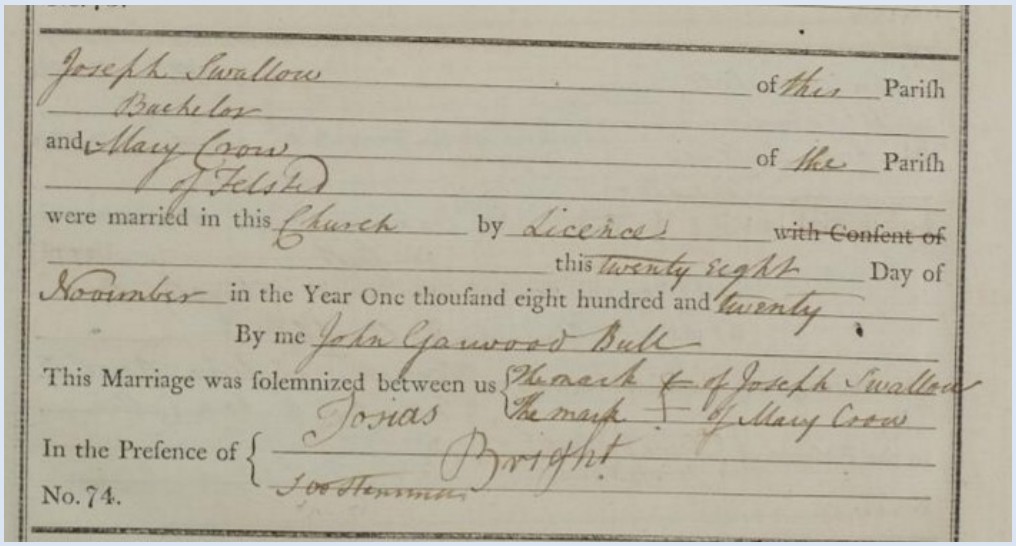
George Nash of this Parish
Bachelor
and Jane Heard of this Parish
Spinster
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
this fourth Day of
April in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty
By me George Millett Curate
This Marriage was solemnized between us { George Nash
Jane Heard + her mark
In the Presence of { Mary Bentley
Benjm Check
No. 116.

No. 116/ George Nash of this Parish, Bachelor, and Jane Heard of this Parish, spinster, were married in this Church by Banns this fourth Day of April in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty. By me, George Millett, Curate. This marriage solemnized between us, George Nash, Jane Heard x her mark, In the presence of Mary Bentley, Benjamin Check.

Source: Essex Record Office, Great Dunmow, St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church, Register of Marriages 1813-1837, image 23, *George Nash and Jane Heard*, Essex Archives Online accessed 10 September 2016. *see note

28 November 1820

Event: Marriage of Joseph Swallow, brother of Thomas Swallow, to Mary Ann Crow at Stebbing, Essex, England.

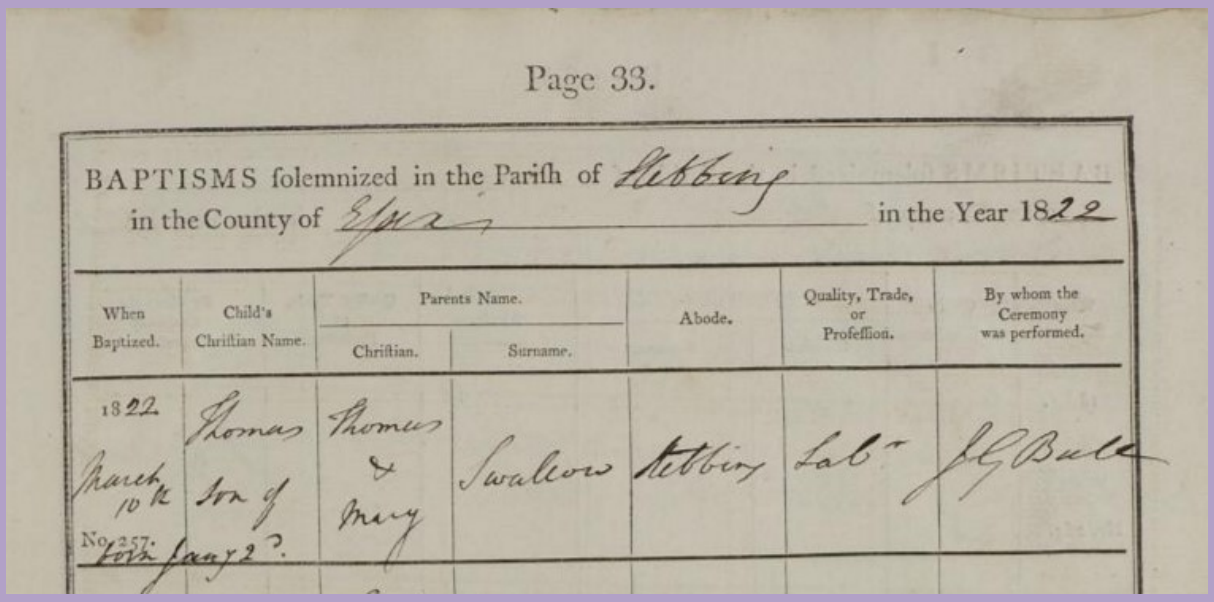


Joseph Swallow of this Parish
Bachelor
and Mary Crow of the Parish
of Felsted
were married in this Church by Licence ~~with Consent of~~
this twenty eighth Day of
November in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty
By me John Garwood Bull
This Marriage was solemnized between us { The mark + of Joseph Swallow
The mark + of Mary Crow
In the Presence of { Josias Bright
Jos Stammers
No. 74.

#74 Joseph Swallow of this parish, bachelor, and Mary Crow of the Parish of Felsted, were married in this Church by license this twenty eighth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and Twenty by me John Garwood Bull. This marriage solemnized between us the mark of X Joseph Swallow and the mark of X Mary Crow in the presence of Josias Bright and Jos. Stammers

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1813-1837, D/P 86/1/7, image 15, pg. 25, *Joseph Swallow and Mary Crow*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England. Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 7, pg. 25, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

2 January 1822
Event: Birth of Thomas Swallow, son of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England



Page 33.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex in the Year 1822

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name. Christian.	Parents Name. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1822 March 10th No. 257. Born Jany 2d.	Thomas Son of	Thomas & Mary	Swallow	Stebbing	Lab'r	J. G. Bull

#257 Baptized March 10th 1822/ Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing/ Lab'r/ Born: January 2d/ By J. G. Bull

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms, 1813-1841, D/P 86/1/4, image 20, pg. 33, *Thomas Swallow,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England. Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 4, pg. 33, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

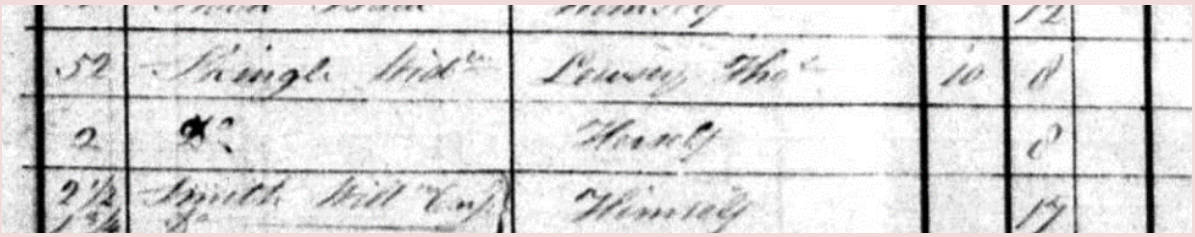
10 March 1822
Event: Christening of Thomas Swallow, son of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England

#257 Baptized March 10th 1822/ Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing/ Lab'r/ Born: January 2d/ By J. G. Bull

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms, 1813-1841, D/P 86/1/4, image 20, pg. 33, *Thomas Swallow,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. See also

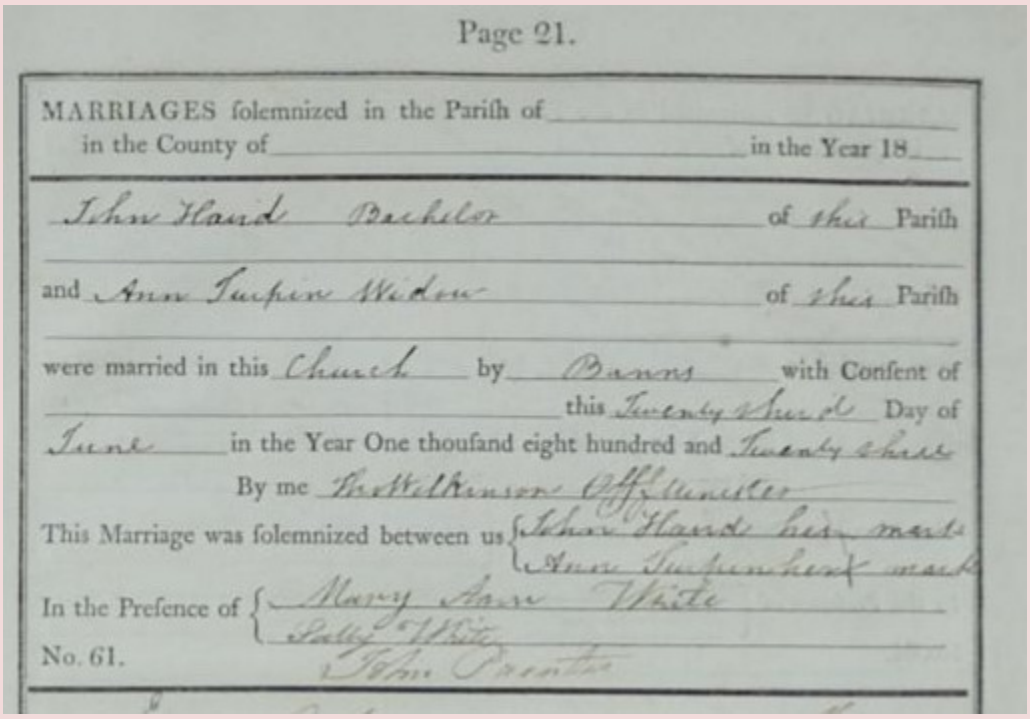
Church of England, Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 4, pg. 33, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

1823
Event: James Heard, father-in-law of Thomas Swallow, as Occupier on property of Widow Skingle



Source: Great Britain. Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Essex), *Hinckford hundred tax assessments, 1780-1832*, Stebbing, filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1992, FHL film #1657051.

23 June 1823
Event: Marriage of John Heard, brother of Mary Heard Swallow, to Ann Wallis Turpin (widow) at Great Bardsfield, Essex, England



Page 21.

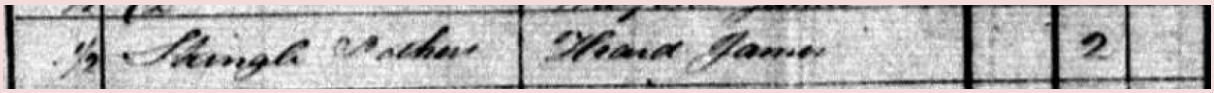
MARRIAGES solemnized in the Parish of _____
in the County of _____ in the Year 18__

John Haird Bachelor of this Parish
and Ann Turpin Widow of this Parish
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
_____ this Twenty third Day of
June in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Twenty three
By me Thos Wilkinson Off Minister
This Marriage was solemnized between us { John Haird his mark / Ann Turpin her mark
In the Presence of { Mary Ann White / Sally White / John Prentis
No. 61.

John Haird, Bachelor, of this Parish and Ann Turpin, Widow, of this Parish were married in this Church by Banns this Twenty Third Day of June in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Twenty three, by me, Thos Wilkinson, Off Minister. This marriage was solemnized between us, John Haird, his mark, Ann Turpin, her mark. In the presence of Mary Ann White, Sally White, John Prentis.

Source: Essex Record Office, Great Bardfield, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1813-1837, D/P 67/1/5, image 14, *John Haird and Ann Turpin*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 10 September 2016. *see note

1824
Event: James Heard, father-in-law of Thomas Swallow, appears as Occupier on property of Widow Skingle & others

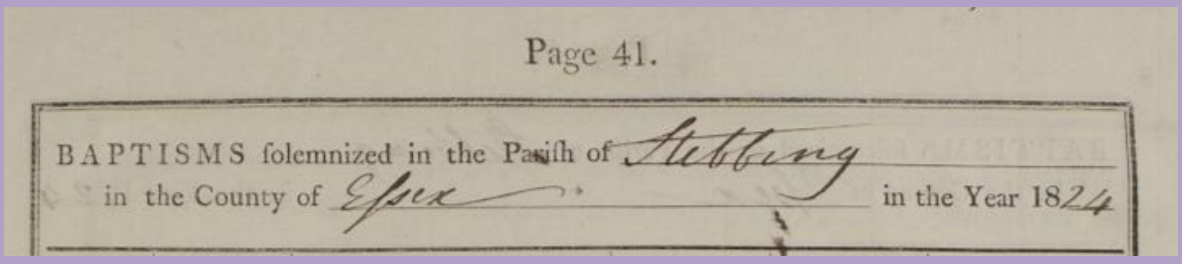


Source: Great Britain. Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Essex), *Hinckford hundred tax assessments, 1780-1832*, Stebbing, filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1992, FHL film #1657051.

20 June 1824
Event: Birth of Emma Swallow, daughter of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England

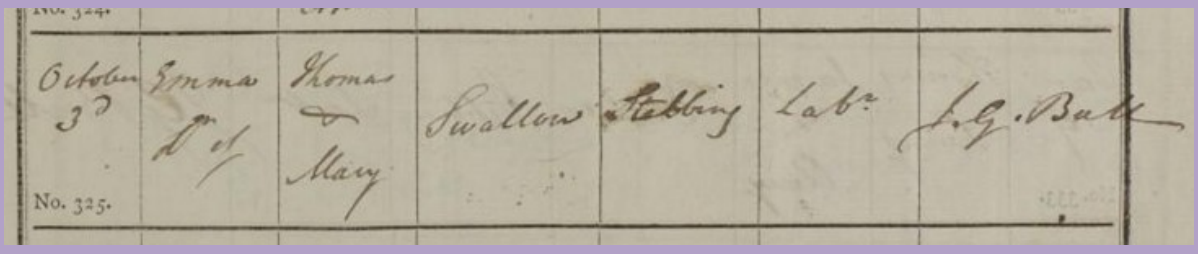
Source: Family records of Thomas Swallow, Jr. and Caroline Crow Swallow, see FHL Film #170858, pg. 540, 541.

3 October 1824
Event: Christening of Emma Swallow, daughter of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow



Page 41.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex in the Year 1824



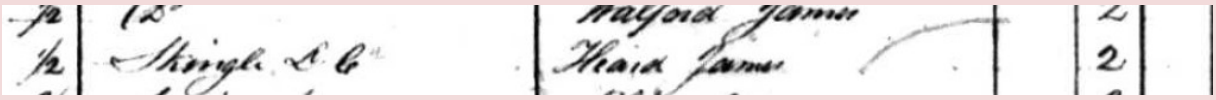
October 3d	Emma D. of	Thomas & Mary	Swallow	Stebbing	Labr	J. G. Bull
No. 325.						

#325/ Baptized October 3rd 1824/ Emma/ dau of Thomas & Mary Swallow, Stebbing. Labr/ By J. G. Bull

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms, 1813-1841, D/P 86/1/4, image 24, pg. 41*, Emma Swallow,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England. Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-

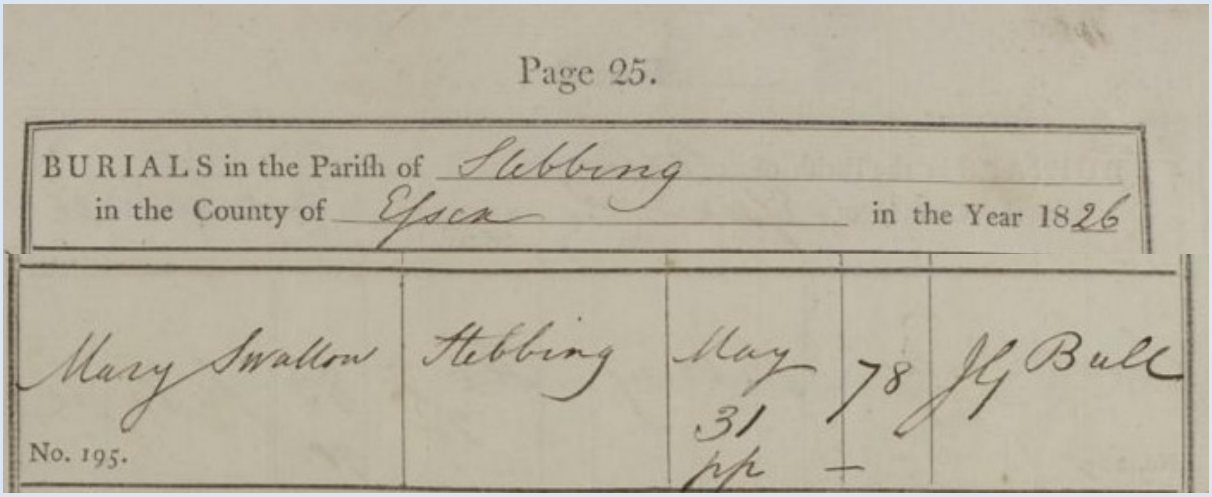
1929," FHL film #1472761, item 4, pg. 41, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

1825
Event: James Heard, father-in-law of Thomas Swallow, appears as Occupier of property of D. C. Skingle



Source: Great Britain. Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Essex), *Hinckford hundred tax assessments, 1780-1832*, Stebbing, filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1992, FHL films #1657051.

31 May 1826
Event: (Death and) Burial of Mary Searle Swallow, Mother of Thomas Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England



Page 25.

BURIALS in the Parish of Stebbing
in the County of Essex in the Year 1826

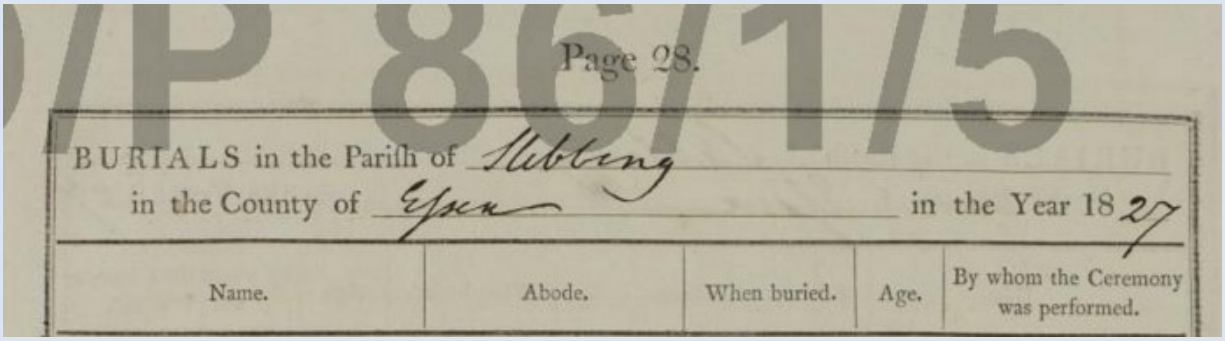
Mary Swallow	Stebbing	May 31 pp	78	J G Bull
No. 195.				

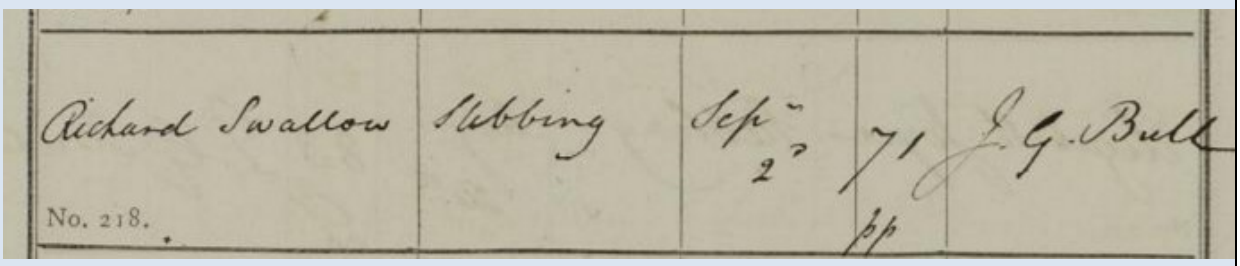
Burials in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex in the year 1826
#195 Mary Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing/ Buried May 31 [1826] PP/ age 78/ Ceremony performed by J. G. Bull

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Burials 1813-1854, DP 86/1/5, image 15, pg. 25, *Mary Swallow,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England. Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 5, pg. 25, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

2 September 1827
Event: (Death and) Burial of Richard Swallow, Father of Thomas Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England

Burials in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex in the year 1827/
#218/ Richard Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing/ Buried: Sept 2nd 1827/ age 71/ PP/ Ceremony performed by J. G. Bull

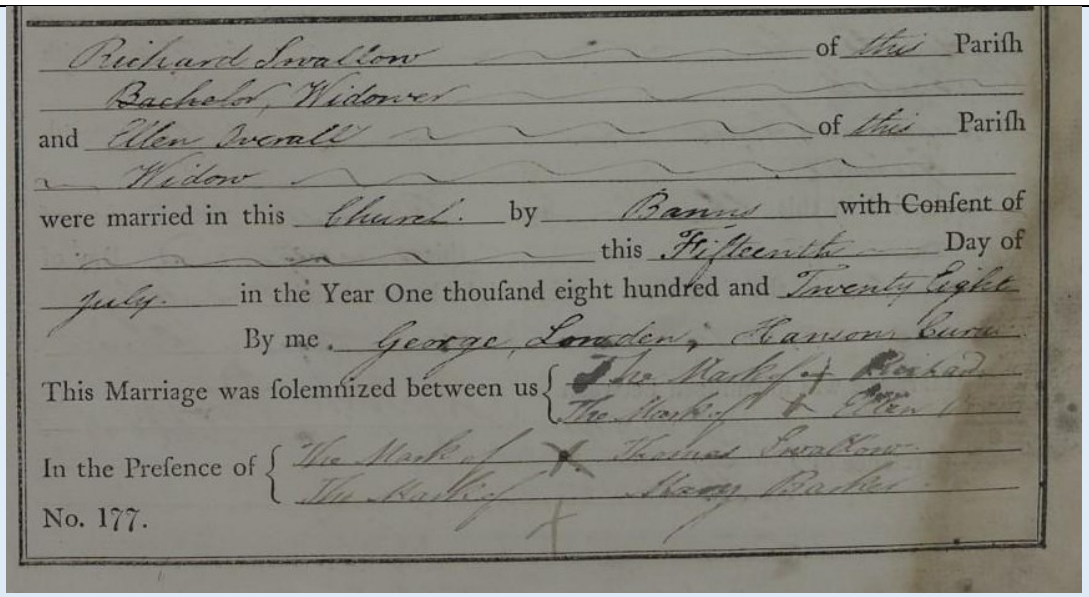




Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Burials 1813-1854, DP 86/1/5, image 17, pg. 28, *Richard Swallow,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England, Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 5, pg. 28, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

15 July 1828
Event: Marriage of Richard Swallow, Jr., half-brother of Thomas Swallow, to Ellen Overall at Felsted, Essex, England

No. 177 Richard Swallow of this Parish, Bachelor, Widower, and Ellen Overall of this Parish, Widow, were married in this Church by Banns this Fifteenth Day of July in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Twenty Eight, by me, George Londen Harrison, Curate. This Marriage was solemnized between us, the mark X of Richard Swallow, the mark X of Ellen Overall. In the presence of the mark X of Thomas Swallow, the mark X of Mary Baker.



Richard Swallow of this Parish
Bachelor, Widower
and Ellen Overall of this Parish
Widow
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
this Fifteenth Day of
July in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Twenty Eight
By me, George Lowden, Curate
This Marriage was solemnized between us { The Mark of Richard / The Mark of Ellen
In the Presence of { The Mark of Thomas Swallow / The Mark of Mary Barker
No. 177.

Source: Essex Record Office, Felsted, Holy Cross Parish Church, Register of Marriages 1813-1837, D/P 99/1/11, image 32, pg. 59, *Richard Swallow and Ellen Overall,* Essex Archives Online, accessed 11 September 2016. *see note

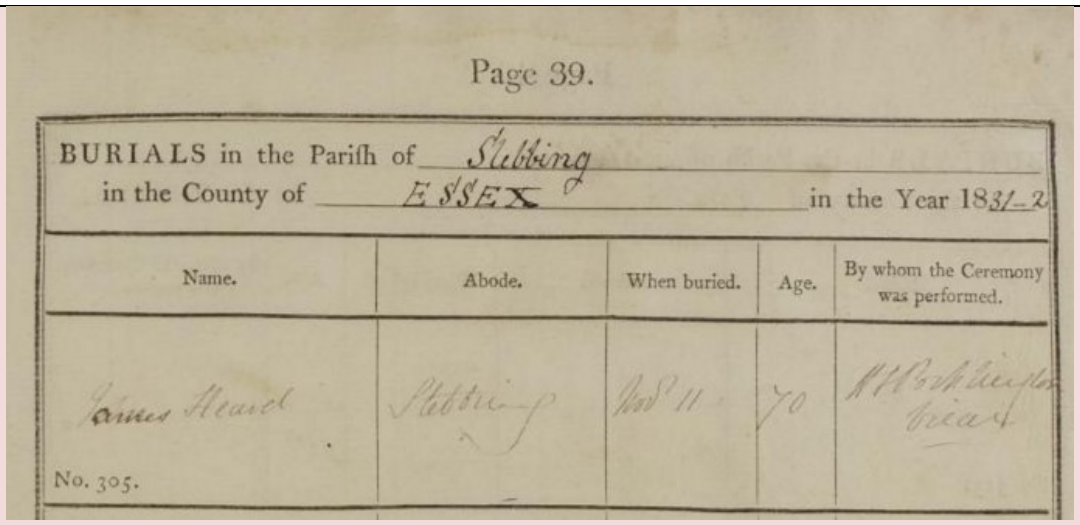
1830
Event: King George IV dies. He led an extravagant lifestyle. He was succeeded by his younger brother, William IV.

King George IV

Source: "King George IV," Wikipedia, accessed 24 May 2016

11 November 1831
Event: (Death and) Burial of James Heard, father of Mary Heard, and Thomas Swallow's father-in-law, at Stebbing, Essex, England

No. 305, James Heard / abode: Stebbing/ buried Nov 11 [1831]/ age 70/ By W H Porklington, Vicar



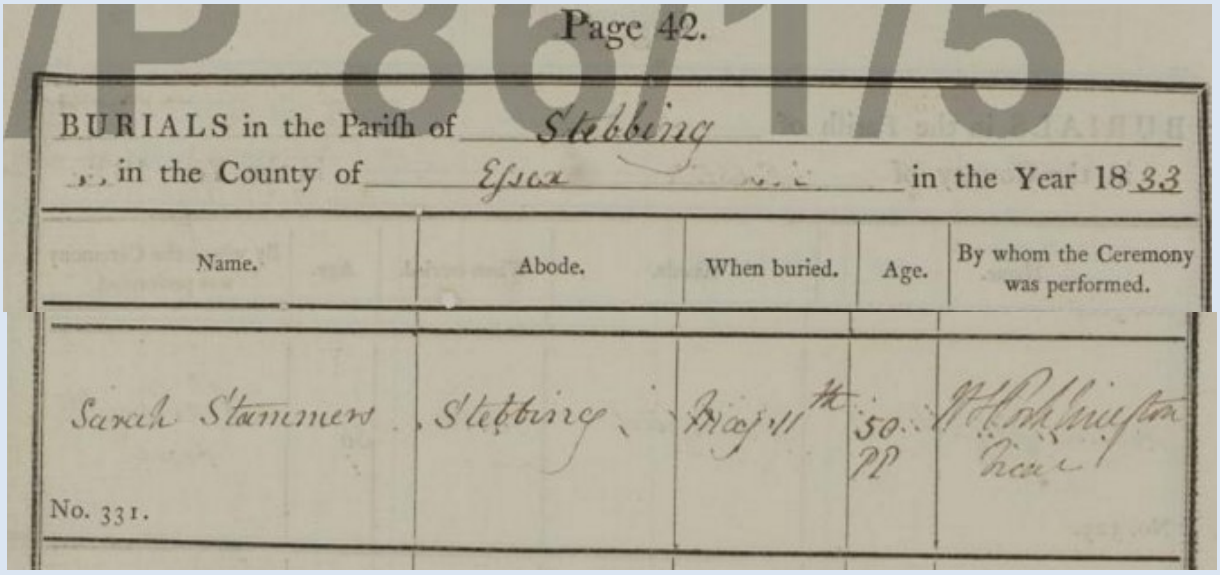
Page 39.

BURIALS in the Parish of Stebbing
in the County of ESSEX in the Year 1831-2

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
James Heard	Stebbing	Nov 11	70	W H Porklington Vicar
No. 305.				

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Burials 1813-1854, DP 86/1/5, image 22, pg. 39, *James Heard,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England. Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 5, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

11 May 1833
Event: (Death and) Burial of Sarah Swallow Stammers, half-sister of Thomas Swallow



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BURIALS in the Parish of Stebbing
in the County of Essex in the Year 1833

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Sarah Stammers	Stebbing	May 11th	50 PP	W H Porklington Vicar
No. 331.				

#331/ Sarah Stammers/ Abode: Stebbing/ Buried: May 11th 1833/ age: 50/ by W. H. Porklington

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Burials 1813-1854, DP 86/1/5, image 24, pg. 42, *Sarah Stammers,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England. Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 5, pg. 42, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

1833
Event: Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, ends slavery in England

Source: Wikipedia, "Slavery Abolition Act 1833," https://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 27 October 2016.

1834
Event: Poor Law Amendment Act 1834, known as New Poor Law, passed by government in England.

The law was an attempt to fundamentally change the poverty relief system in England. Previously poor were cared for out of funds collected and administered by the parish church and by taxes paid by the middle and upper classes. Under the new law, parishes were grouped into unions. Each union had a workhouse. Workhouses were built with the intention to reduce the cost of looking after the poor, take beggars off the streets, and encourage poor people to work hard to support themselves. Workhouse children received schooling. However, family members were separated from one another. Conditions inside the workhouse were deliberately harsh. The poor themselves hated and feared the threat of the workhouse.

Source: The National Archives, "1834 Poor Law," www.nationalarchives.gov.uk ; Wikipedia, "Poor Law Amendment Act 1834," https: ://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 27 October 2016.

20 June 1837
Event: William IV dies. Victoria becomes queen.

Queen Victoria

Source: Wikipedia, "Queen Victoria," https://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 27 October 2016

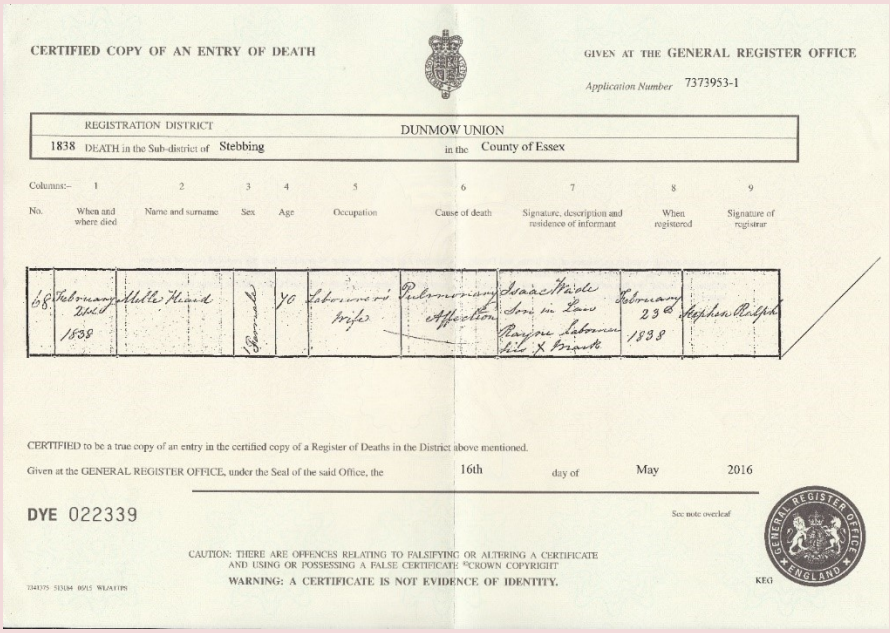
19 July 1837
Event: First missionaries from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arrive in Liverpool, England

Source: Mormonism in Pictures: "The History of the Church in the British Isles," accessed at http://www.mormonnewsroom.org/article/mormonism-in-pictures-church-in-british-isles 24 September 2016.

21 February 1838

Event: Death and Burial of Amelia Heard, mother of Mary Heard, and Thomas Swallow's mother-in-law, at Stebbing, Essex, England

A:



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7373953-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1838 DEATH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:– 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
68.	February 21st 1838	Millie Heard	Female	70	Labourer's Wife	Pulmonary Affection	Isaac Wade Son in Law Rayne Labourer his X Mark	February 23d 1838	Stephen Ralph

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 16th day of May 2016

DYE 022339

See note overleaf

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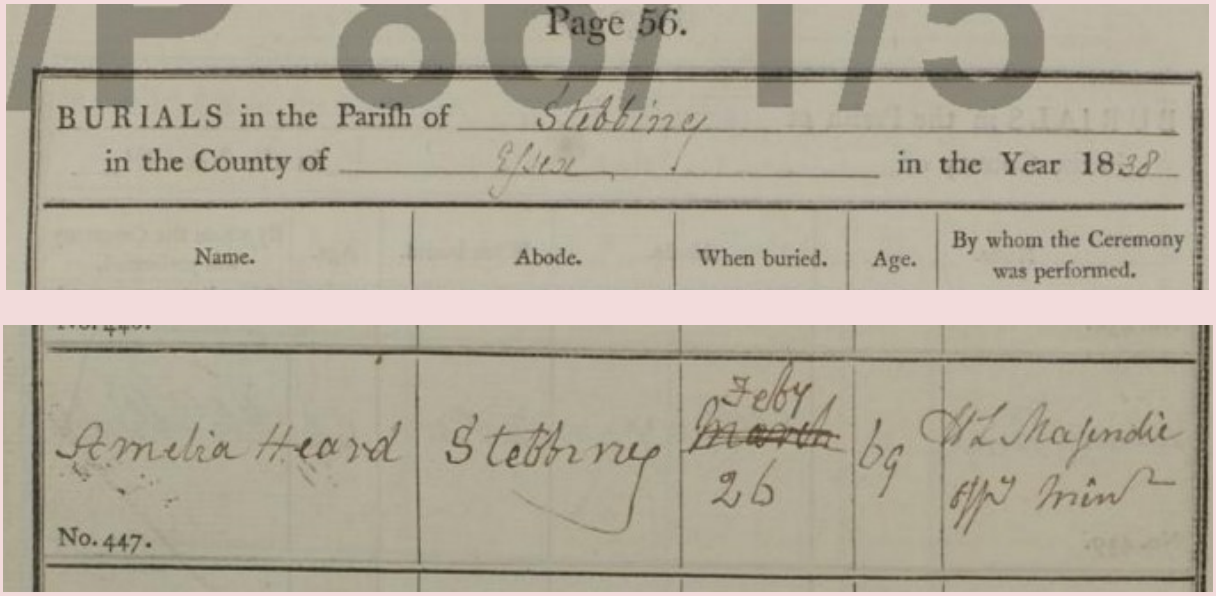
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

KEG

Certified Copy of an Entry of Death Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1838 Death in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 68/ When and where died: February 21st 1838/ Name: Millie Heard/ Sex: Female/ Age: 70/ Occupation: Labourer's wife/ Cause of death: Pulmonary Affection/ Informant: Isaac Wade, Son in Law, Rayne Labourer his X mark/ When Registered: February 23 1838/ Stephen Ralph, Registrar

B:



Page 56.

BURIALS in the Parish of Stebbing
in the County of Essex in the Year 1838

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Amelia Heard	Stebbing	Feby ~~March~~ 26	69	W L Majendie Offg Minr

No. 447.

Burials in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex in the year 1838
#447 Amelia Heard/ Abode: Stebbing/ Buried Feby 26th 1838/ age 69/ Ceremony performed by H. L. Masendie Off. Min

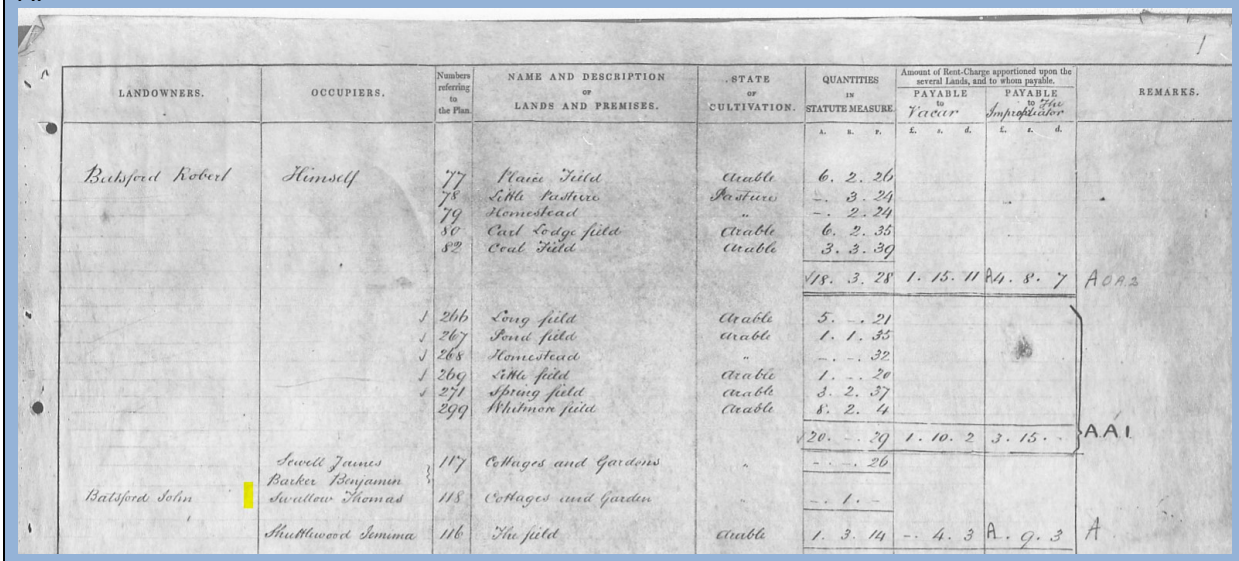
Source: A: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, Millie Heard, Certified Death Certificate, received my mail May 2016 by Paula Paradise. Index: Registration District: Dunmow, 1838 Jan/Mar, Volume 12, pg. 70.

B: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Stebbing, Register of Burials 1813-1854, DP 86/1/5, image 31, pg. 56*, Amelia Heard,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England, Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 5, pg. 56, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

1839
Event: Members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles travel from America to England to assist in preaching the restored gospel and establishing The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in England.

Source: "Missions of the Twelve to the British Isles," BYU Harold B. Lee Library, http://eom.byu.edu/index.php/Missions_of_the_Twelve_to_the_British_Isles, accessed 27 October 2016.

1839
Event: Stebbing Tithe Map Awards
A:



LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE. A. R. P.	Amount of Rent-Charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable. PAYABLE to Vicar £. s. d.	PAYABLE to The Impropriator £. s. d.	REMARKS.
Batsford Robert	Himself	77	Plain Field	Arable	6. 2. 26			
		78	Little Pasture	Pasture	–. 3. 24			
		79	Homestead	"	–. 2. 24			
		80	Coal Lodge field	Arable	6. 2. 35			
		82	Coal Field	Arable	3. 3. 39			
					18. 3. 28	1. 15. 11	A4. 8. 7	A O A 2
		266	Long field	Arable	5. –. 21			
		267	Pond field	Arable	1. 1. 35			
		268	Homestead	"	–. –. 32			
		269	Little field	Arable	1. –. 20			
		271	Spring field	Arable	3. 2. 37			
		299	Whitmon field	Arable	8. 2. 4			
					20. –. 29	1. 10. 2	3. 15. –	A A 1
	Sewell James / Barker Benjamin	117	Cottages and Gardens	"	–. –. 26			
Batsford John	Swallow Thomas	118	Cottages and Garden	"	–. 1. –			
	Shuttlewood Semima	116	The field	Arable	1. 3. 14	–. 4. 3	A. 9. 3	A

B:

Source:
A: *Tithe apportionment of Stebbing (parish), Essex. Valuation: Robert Baker, Writtle, Essex, Gentleman*, Date: 21 January 1839, Reference: IR 29/12/316, Held by: The National Archives-Boards of Stamps, Taxes, Excise, Stamps and Taxes, and Inland Revenue, accessed thegenealogist.com, Tithe Records, 18 September 2016.
B: *Tithe map of Stebbing (parish), Essex. Shows buildings (named), windmill (pictorial) field boundary ownership, orchards, woods, heath/moor, waterbodies*, Date: 1839, Reference: IR 30/12/316, Held by: National Archives Kew, accessed thegenealogist.com, Tithe Records, 18 September 2016.

25 December 1839
Event: Marriage of William Swallow, son of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow, to Jemima Clowton at Stebbing, Essex, England.

A: Certified Copy of an Entry of Marriage Given at the General Register Office
1839/ Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 24/ When Married: (1839) Decbr 25/ Name: William Swallow/ Age: Minor/ Condition: Bachelor/ Rank: Labr/ Residence: Stebbing/ Father's name : Thos. Swallow/ Father's Rank: Labr//Name: Jemima Clowton/ Age: Minor/ Condition: Spinster/ Residence: Stebbing/ Father's name: William Clowton/ Father's Rank: Labr// Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by me. W.H. Porklington// signed: William Swallow, Jemima Clowton, X Her mark/ In the Presence of us: Wm Clowton Jnr X his mark, Charles Cock

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7413786/1

1839. Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
24	Dec 25	William Swallow	Minor	Bachelor	Lab	Stebbing	Thos Swallow	Lab
		Jemima Clowton	Minor	Spinster	—	Stebbing	William Clowton	Lab

Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, of England by me, W. Wilkinson Rector

This Marriage was solemnized between us, William Swallow / Jemima Clowton X her mark

in the Presence of us, Thos Clowton Jun X his mark / Charles Cock

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Dunmow

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 2nd day of June 2016

MXG 818681

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7341375 512691 04/15 WL/AITPS

JCO

1839. Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
24	Dec 25	William Swallow	Minor	Bachelor	Lab	Stebbing	Thos Swallow	Lab
		Jemima Clowton	Minor	Spinster	—	Stebbing	William Clowton	Lab

Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by me, W. Wilkinson Rector

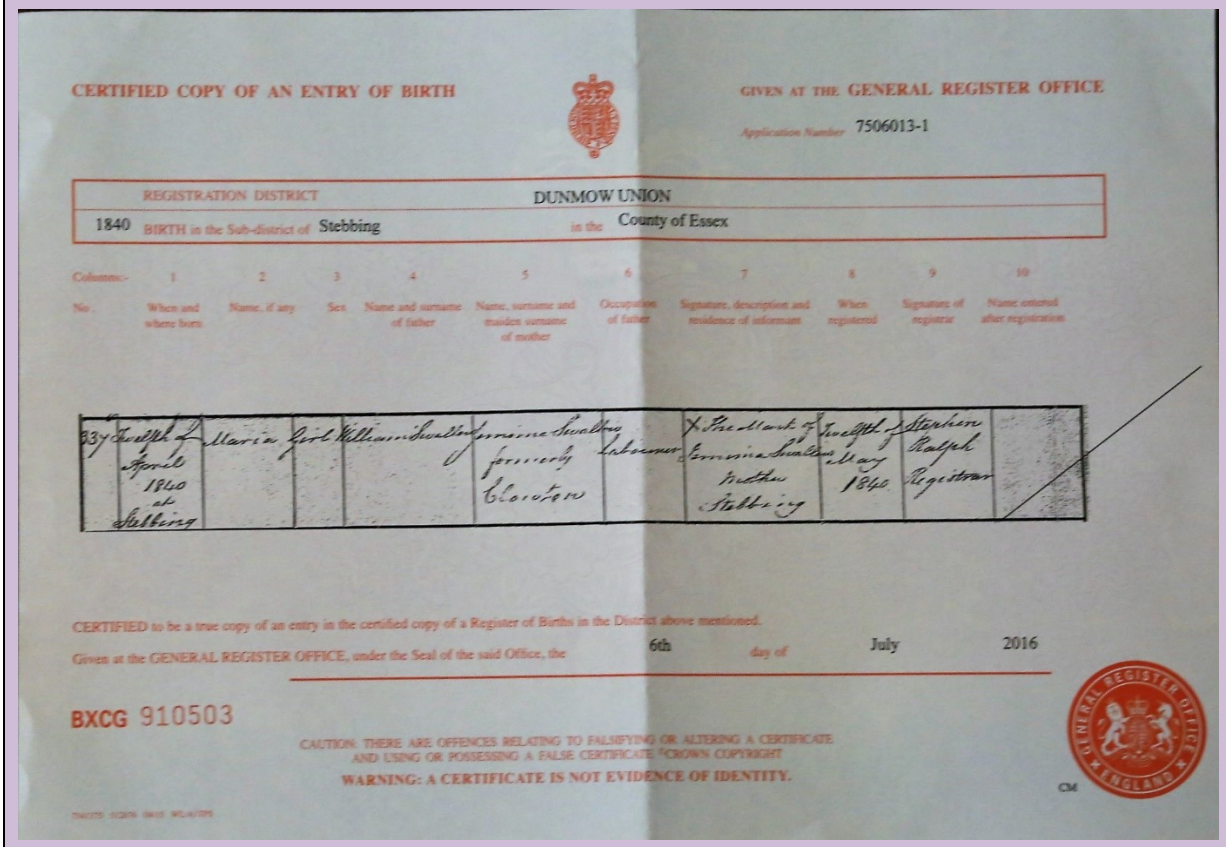
This Marriage was solemnized between us, William Swallow / Jemima Clowton + her mark

in the Presence of us, Thos Clowton Jun X his mark / Charles Cock

Source: A: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, William Swallow, Certified Marriage Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: William Swallow/ Jemima Clowton, Registration District: Dunmow, 1839 Oct/Dec, Volume 12 pg. 172.

B: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1837-1929, D/P 86/1/8, image 14, pg. 12, *William Swallow and Jemima Clowton,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 20 August 2016. *see note. See also Church of England, Parish Church of Stebbing, Essex, "Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929," FHL film #1472761, item 8, pg. 12, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991.

12 April 1840
Event: Birth of grandchild, Maria Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1840 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
337	Twelfth April 1840 at Stebbing	Maria	Girl	William Swallow	Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton	Labourer	X The mark of Jemima Swallow Mother Stebbing	Twelfth of May 1840	Stephen Ralph Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910503

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GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

CM

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1840 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing, in the County of Essex
No. 337/ When and where born: Twelfth of April 1840 at Stebbing/ Name: Maria/ Girl/ Father: William Swallow/ Mother: Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton/ Occupation father: Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Jemima Swallow, mother, Stebbing/ Registered: Twelfth of May 1840/ Registrar: Stephen Ralph, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, Maria Swallow, certified birth certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Apr/Jun 1840, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 79.

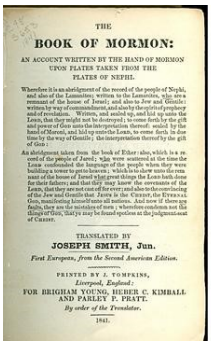
24 May 1840
Event: Christening of grandchild, Maria Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England.

"Martha, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow/ Stebbing/ Born April 12, 1840/ Baptized 24 May 1840"

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church. Register of Baptisms 1807-1854; D/NC 43/4/2, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

1841

Event: Lorenzo Snow receives an audience with Queen Victoria and presents her with a richly bound copy of The Book of Mormon.



THE

BOOK OF MORMON:

AN ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY THE HAND OF MORMON UPON PLATES TAKEN FROM THE PLATES OF NEPHI.

Wherefore it is an abridgement of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites; Lamanites, which are a remnant of the house of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile; written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation. Written, and sealed up, and hid up unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed; to come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof: sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by the way of Gentile; the interpretation thereof by the gift of God.

An abridgement taken from the book of Ether: also, which is a record of the people of Jared; who were scattered at the time the Lord confounded the language of the people when they were building a tower to get to heaven; which is to show unto the remnant of the house of Israel what great things the Lord hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the Lord, that they are not cast off for ever; and also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that Jesus is the Christ, the ETERNAL God, manifesting himself unto all nations. And now if there are faults in this record, that ye shall find, ye will suppose to be faults; and ye will find no fault but ye will find faults, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment-seat of Christ.

TRANSLATED BY

JOSEPH SMITH, Jun.

First European, from the Second American Edition.

PRINTED BY J. TOMPKINS,

Liverpool, England:

FOR BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL AND PARLEY P. PRATT.

By order of the Translator.

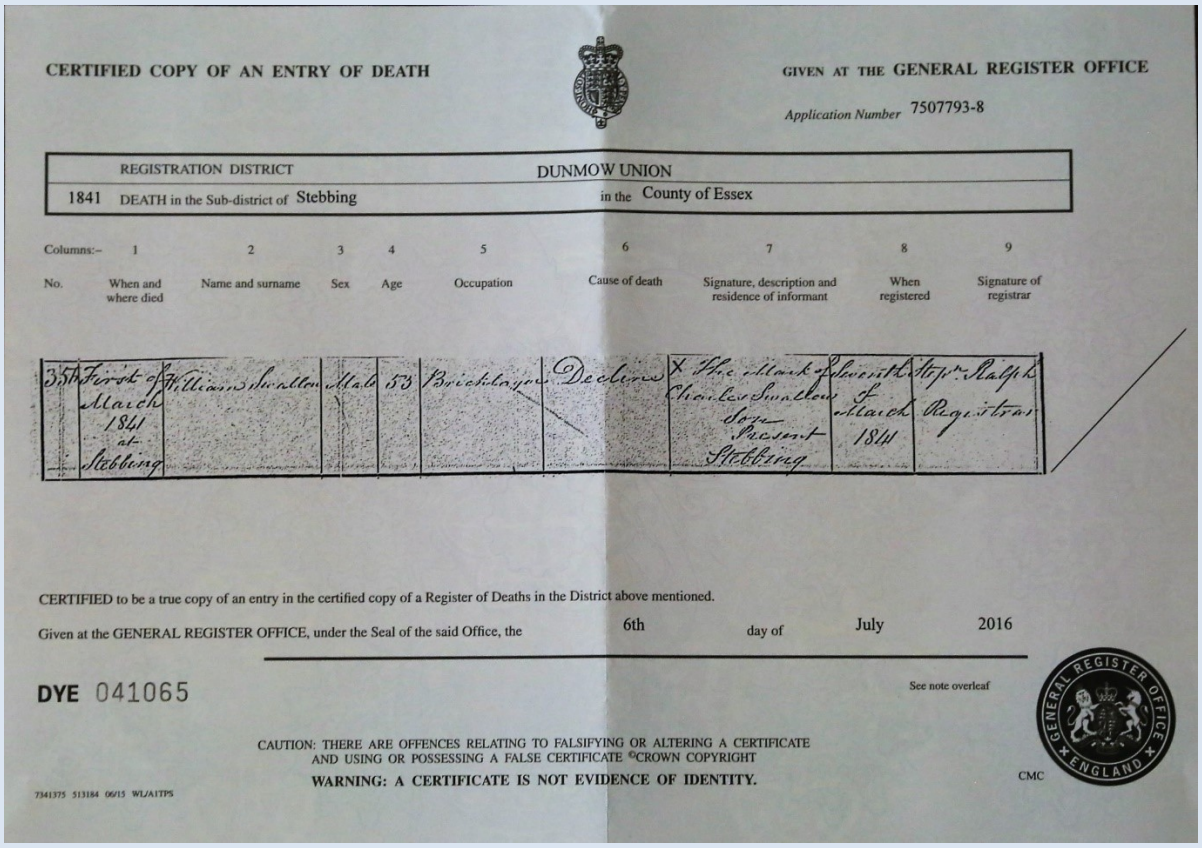
1841.

Source: Mormonism in Pictures: "The History of the Church in the British Isles," accessed at http://www.mormonnewsroom.org/article/mormonism-in-pictures-church-in-british-isles 24 September 2016.

7 March 1841

Event: Death and Burial of William Swallow, half-brother of Thomas Swallow

A:



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7507793-8

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1841 DEATH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:–	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
355	Seventh of March 1841 at Stebbing	William Swallow	Male	53	Bricklayer	Decline	X The mark of Charles Swallow Son Present Stebbing	Eleventh of March 1841	Geo. Ralph Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

DYE 041065

See note overleaf

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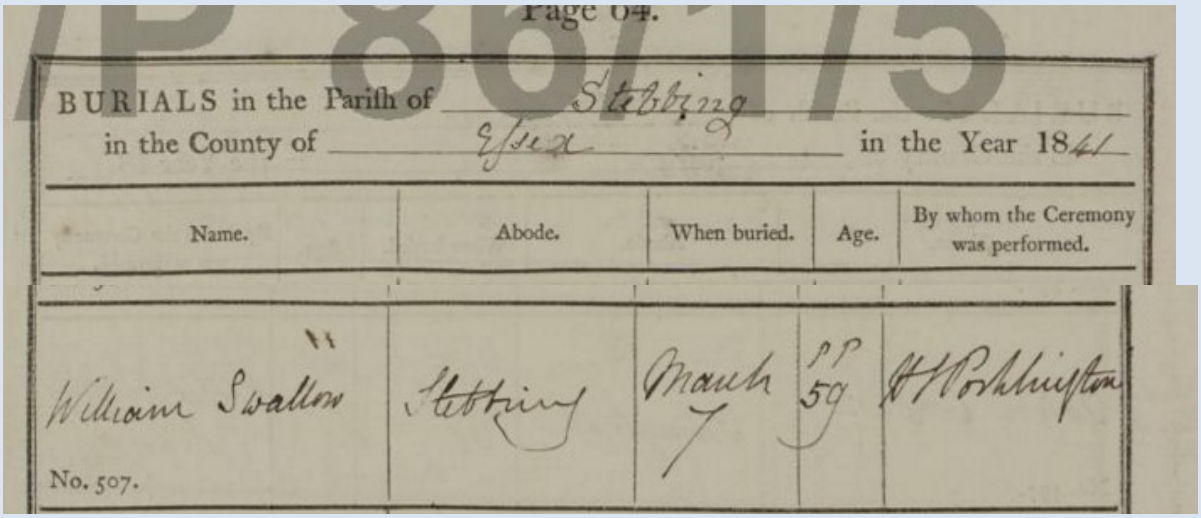
7341375 513184 06/15 WL/AITPS

CMC

Certified Copy of an Entry of Death Given at the General Register Office

Registration District: Dunmow Union

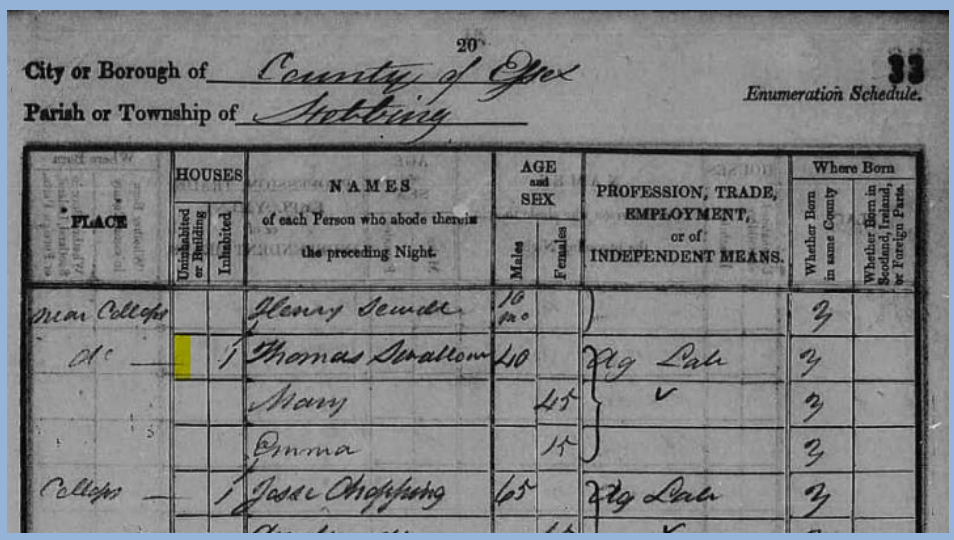
1841 Death in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No.351/ When and where died: First of March 1841 at Stebbing/ Name: William Swallow/ Male/ Age: 53/ Occupation: Bricklayer/ Cause: Decline/ Informant: x the mark of Charles Swallow, son, present, Stebbing/ When registered: Seventh of March 1841/ Stephn Ralph, Registrar



No. 507/ William Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing/ Buried March 7 [1841]/ Age: 59 PP/ H W Porklington

Source: A: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, William Swallow, Certified Death Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jan/Mar 1841, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 71.
B: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Burials 1813-1854, DP 86/1/5, image 35, pg. 64/ *William Swallow, buried 7 March 1841*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 21 August 2016.
*see note

6 June 1841
Event: Thomas Swallow in the 1841 British Census given at Stebbing, Essex, England



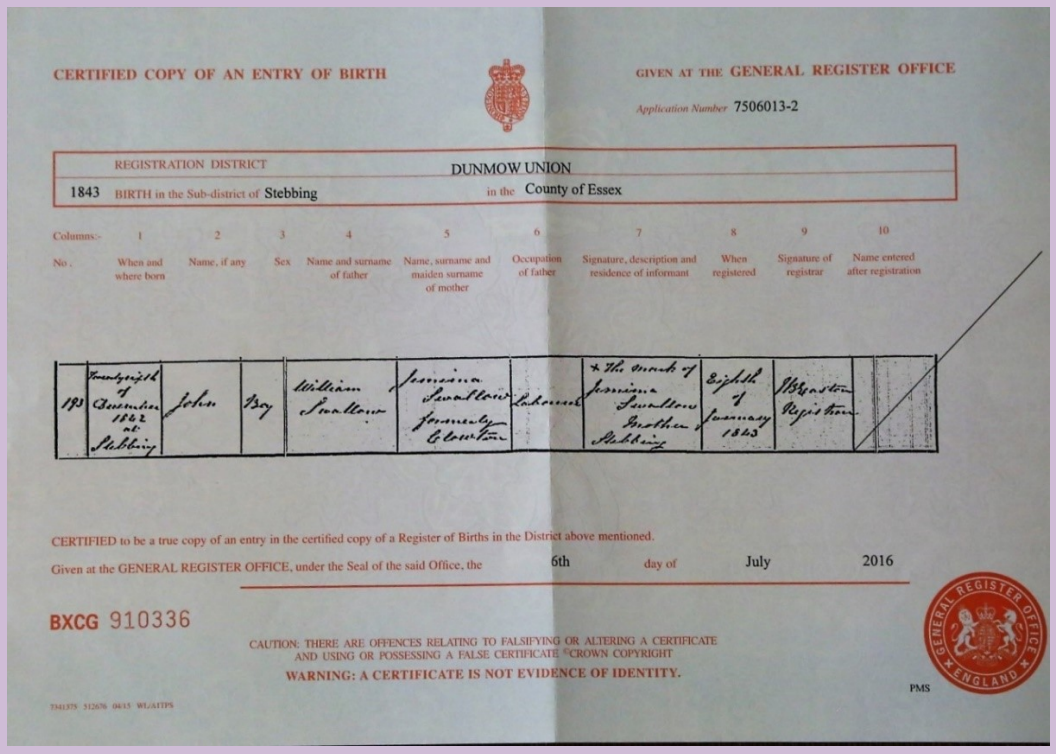
1841 British Census: England, Essex, Stebbing, pg. 20 (printed) 33 (stamped)
Place: Near Collops/ Inhabited/ Name: Thomas Swallow/ Male/ Age: 40/ Profession: Ag Lab/ Born in County: Y
Mary Swallow/ Female/ Age: 45/ Born in County: Y
Emma Swallow/ Female/ Age: 15/ Born in County: Y

[Note: Son, William, is married and has own household. Son, Thomas, working away from home.]

Source: "England and Wales Census, 1841," database with images, *FamilySearch*, https://familysearch.org, *Thomas Swallow*, Stebbing, Essex, England, accessed 2 July 2016.

26 December 1842
Event: Birth of grandchild, John Swallow, son of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1843 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 193/ When and where born: Twenty sixth of December 1842 at Stebbing/ Name: John/ Sex: Boy/ Father: William Swallow/ Mother: Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton/ Occupation father: Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Jemima Swallow, Mother, Stebbing/ When registered: Eighth of January 1843/ J B Easton, Registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013-2

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1843 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
193	Twenty sixth of December 1842 at Stebbing	John	Boy	William Swallow	Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton	Laborer	x the mark of Jemima Swallow Mother Stebbing	Eighth of January 1843	J B Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910336

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PMS

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *John Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate. Index: Jan/Mar 1843, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 87.

29 January 1843
Event: Christening of grandchild, John Swallow, son of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England.

"John, son of William and Jemima Swallow/ of Stebbing/ born: Dec 26, 1842/ Baptized: 29 Jan 1843"

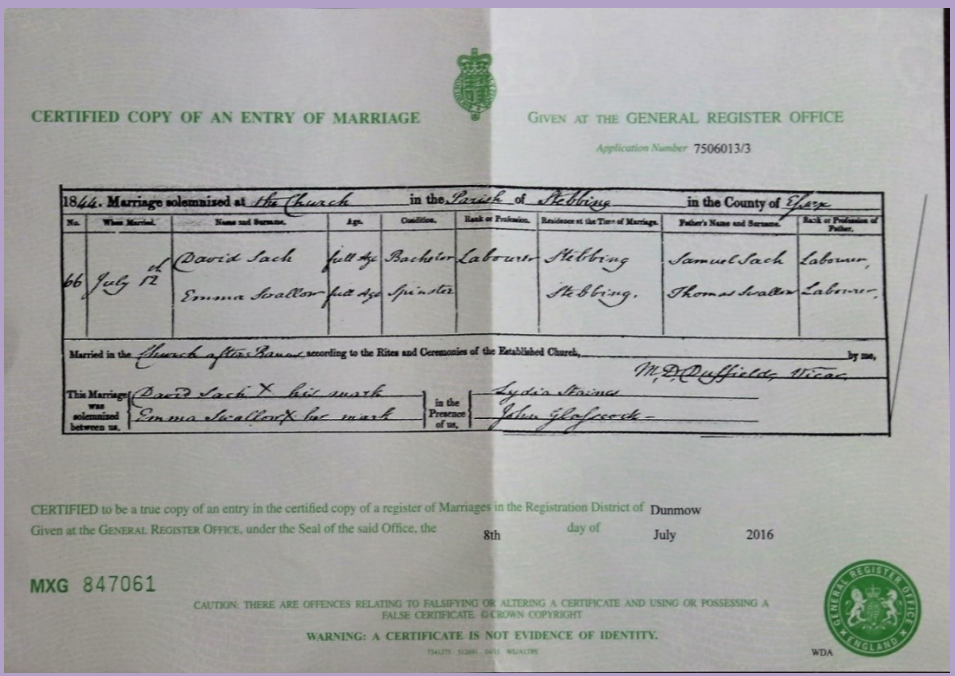
Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Baptisms 1807-1854, (D/NC 43/4/2, England, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

19 December 1843
Event: Charles Dickens publishes "A Christmas Carol"

"Marley's Ghost", original illustration by John Leech from *A Christmas Carol*

Source: Wikipedia, "A Christmas Carol," https://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 27 October 2016

12 July 1844
Event: Marriage of Emma Swallow, daughter of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard Swallow, to David Saich at Stebbing, Essex, England



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013/3

1844. Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
66	July 12th	David Saich	full age	Bachelor	Labourer	Stebbing	Samuel Saich	Labourer,
		Emma Swallow	full age	Spinster		Stebbing.	Thomas Swallow	Labourer,

Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by me, M. D. Duffield, Vicar.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, David Saich X his mark, Emma Swallow X her mark. In the Presence of us, Lydia Staines, John Glasscock.

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Dunmow

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 8th day of July 2016

MXG 847061

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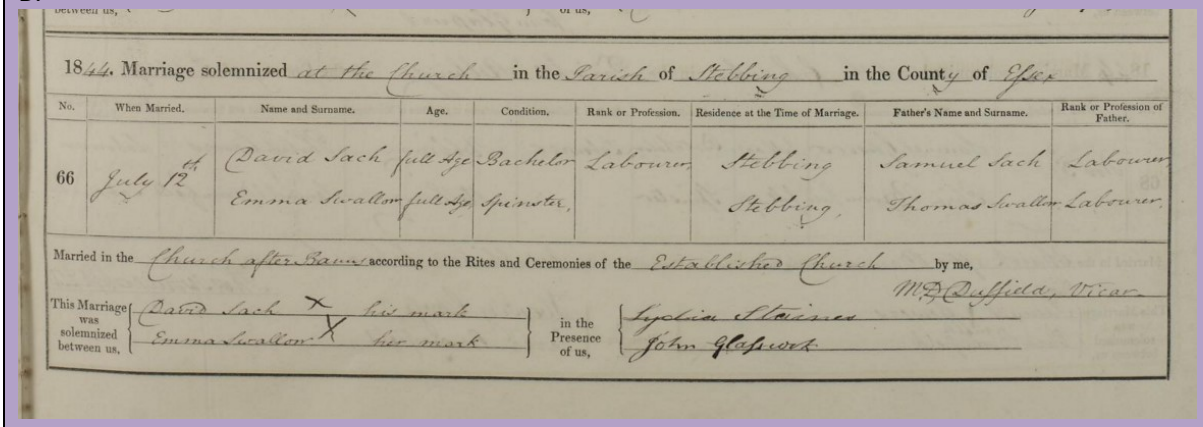
WDA

A: Certified Copy of an Entry of Marriage Given at the General Register Office
1844 Marriage solemnized at The Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 66/ When married: July 12th/ Name: David Sach/ full age/ Bachelor/ Residence: Stebbing/ Father's Name: Samuel Sach/ Father's Rank: Labourer
Name: Emma Swallow/ Full age/ Spinster/ Residence: Stebbing/ Father's name: Thomas Swallow/ Father's rank: Labourer / Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by me. MD. Duffield, Vicar
This marriage was solemnized between us, David Sach X his mark, Emma Swallow x her mark/ in the presence of us: Lydia Staines, John Glasswork
Registration District: Dunmow
B:



1844. Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
66	July 12th	David Sach	full Age	Bachelor	Labourer	Stebbing	Samuel Sach	Labourer
		Emma Swallow	full Age	Spinster.		Stebbing.	Thomas Swallow	Labourer.

Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by me, MD Duffield, Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, David Sach X his mark / Emma Swallow X her mark

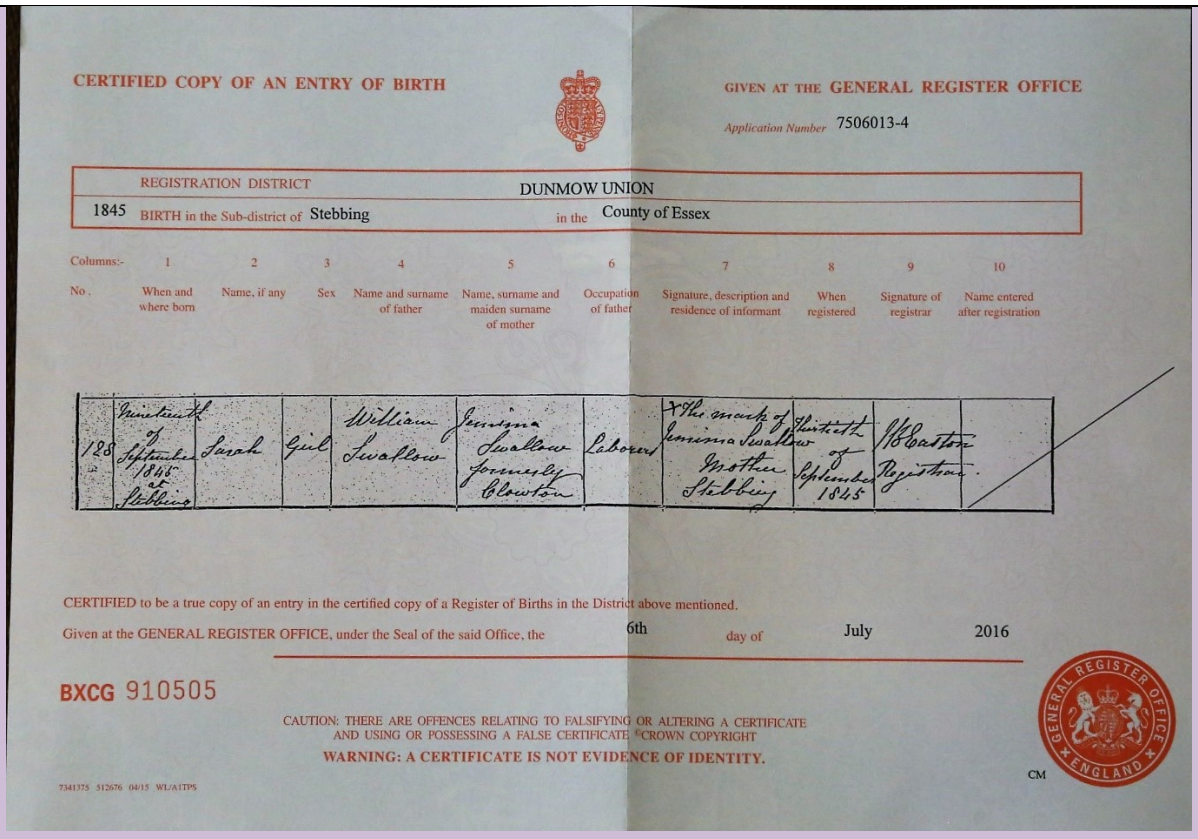
in the Presence of us, Lydia Staines / John Glasswork

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, Emma Swallow and David Sach, Certified Marriage Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jul/Sep 1844, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 131.

B: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1837-1929, D/P 86/1/8, image 35, pg. 33, *David Sach and Emma Swallow*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 21 August 2016. *see note. See also *Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929*, Church of England, Parish Church of Stebbing (Essex), Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991. Film #1472761, item 8, pg. 33, Emma Swallow.

10 August 1845
Event: Birth of grandchild, Sarah Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1845 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 128/ When and where born: Nineteenth of September 1845 at Stebbing/ Name: Sarah/ Girl/ Father: William Swallow/ Mother: Jemima Swallow, formerly Clowton/ Occupation father: Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Jemima Swallow, Mother, Stebbing/ Registered: Thirtieth of September 1845/ Registrar: J B. Easton



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013-4

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1845 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
128	Tenth of September 1845 at Stebbing	Sarah	Girl	William Swallow	Jemima Swallow formerly Clowston	Labourer	X the mark of Jemima Swallow Mother Stebbing	Tenth of September 1845	J B Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910505

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7341375 512676 04/15 WL/A1TPS

CM

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, Sarah Swallow, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jul/Sep 1845, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 81.

October 1845

Event: Christening of grandchild, Sarah Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

Sarah, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow/ of Stebbing/ born: 10 Aug 1845/ Baptized: Oct 1845

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Baptisms 1807-1854, D/NC 43/4/2, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

30 July 1846

Event: Mary Heard Swallow admitted as member of the Stebbing Congregational Church

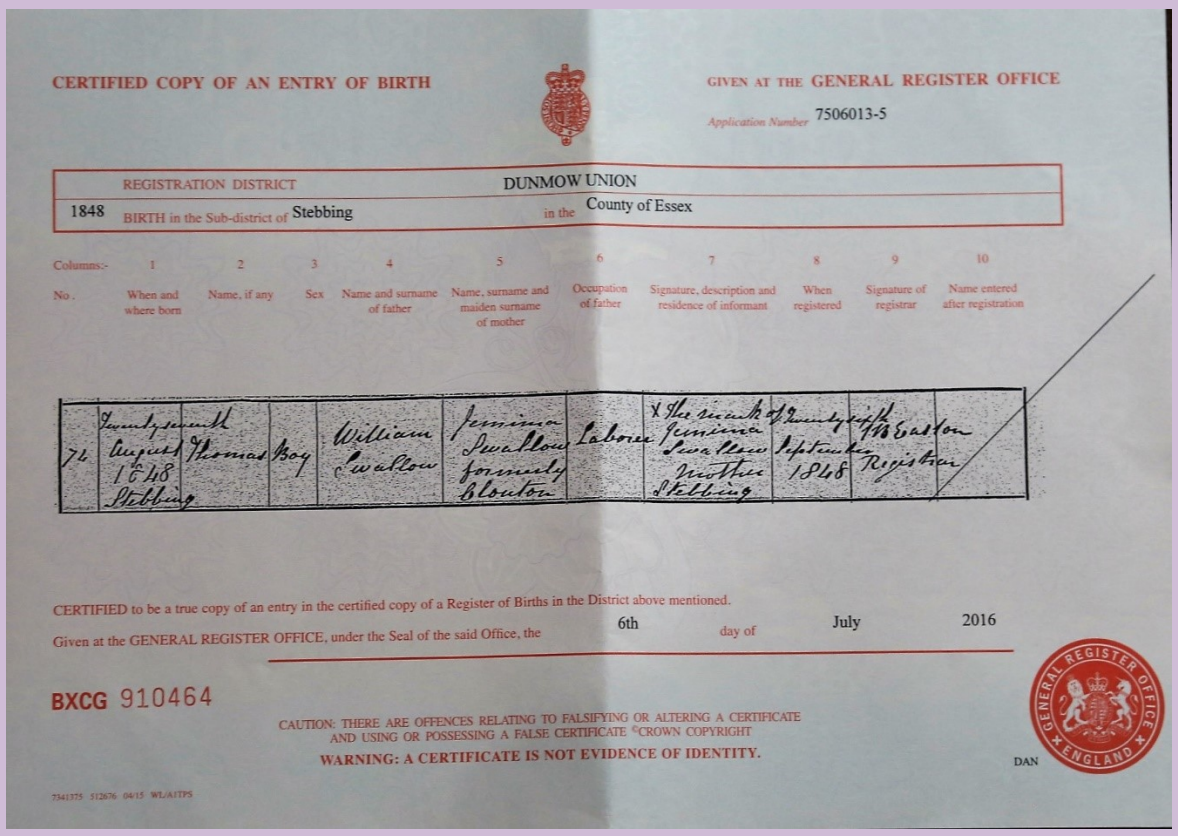
Source: See her burial record, 2 January 1857.

1848

Event: The Communist Manifesto was published

Source: Wikipedia, "The Communist Manifesto," https://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 27 October 2016

27 August 1848
Event: Birth of grandchild, Thomas Swallow, son of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013-5

	REGISTRATION DISTRICT	DUNMOW UNION	
1848	BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing	in the County of Essex	

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
74	Twenty seventh August 1848 Stebbing	Thomas	Boy	William Swallow	Jemima Swallow formerly Clouton	Laborer	X the mark of Jemima Swallow Mother Stebbing	Twenty sixth September 1848	JB Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910464

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DAN

7341375 512676 04/15 WL/AITP5

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District Dunmow Union
1848 Birth in the Sub district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 74/ When and where born: Twenty Seventh August 1848, Stebbing/ Name: Thomas Swallow/ Boy/ Father: William Swallow/ Mother: Jemima Swallow formerly Clouton/ Occupation father: Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Jemima Swallow, Mother, Stebbing/ When registered: Twenty Sixth September 1848/ Registrar: JB Easton

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Thomas Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jul/Sept 1848, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 83.

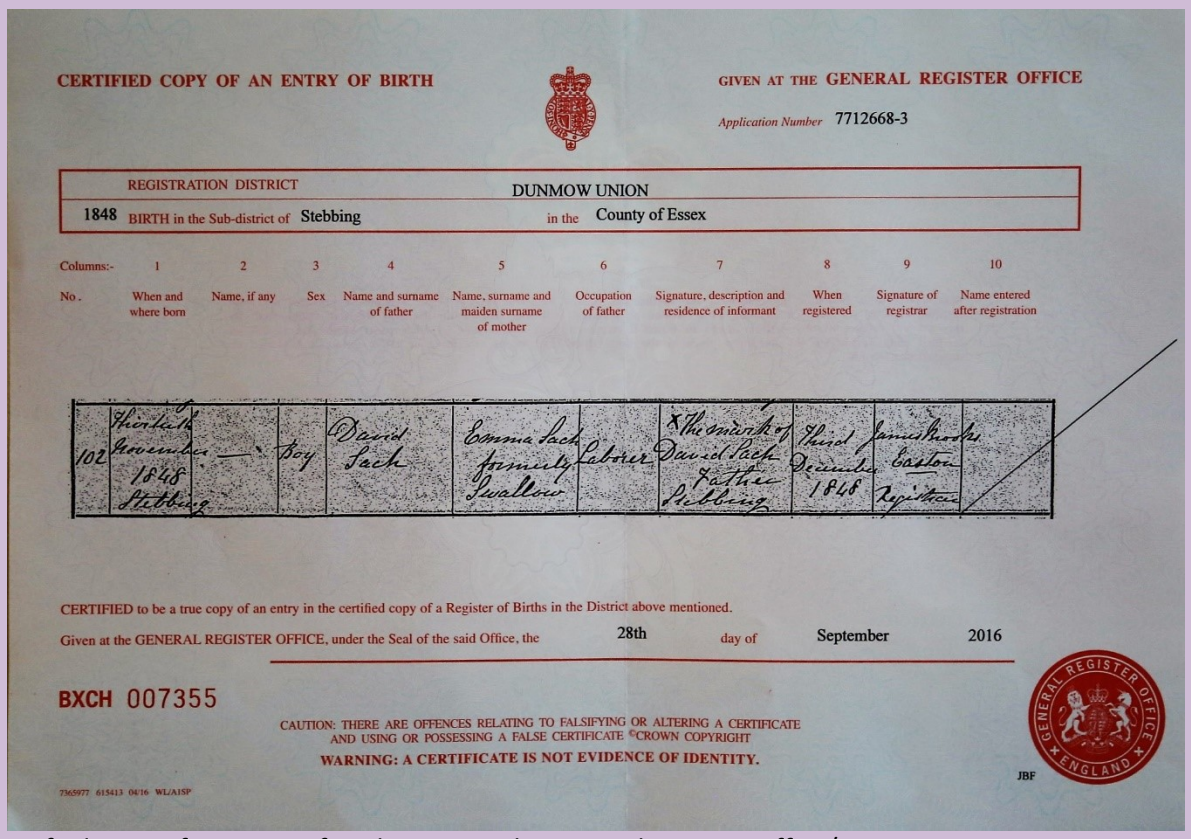
29 October 1848
Event: Christening of grandchild, Thomas Swallow, son of William and Jemima Clowton Swallow at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England.

Thomas, son of William Swallow of Stebbing and Jemima/ born: 1848/ also has a 17 cert./ Dec 13th 1880/ Baptized: 29 Oct 1848

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Baptisms 1807-1854, D/NC 43/4/2, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

30 November 1848

Event: Birth of grandchild, Male Saich, son of David and Emma Saich, at Stebbing, Essex, England



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7712668-3

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1848 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
102	Thirtieth November 1848 Stebbing	—	Boy	David Sach	Emma Sach formerly Swallow	Laborer	x The mark of David Sach Father Stebbing	Third December 1848	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 28th day of September 2016

BXCH 007355

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GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

JBF

7365977 615413 04/16 WL/A1SP

Certified Copy of An Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office/ Registration District Dunmow Union/
1848 Birth in the sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex/
No. 102/ When and where born: Thirtieth November 1848, Stebbing/ Name: blank/ Boy/ Father: David Sach/ Mother: Emma Sach formerly Swallow/ Occupation father: Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Davis Sach, Father, Stebbing/ When registered: Third December 1848/ Registrar: James Brooks Easton

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Male Sach*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail 25 October 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Oct/Dec 1848, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 77.

1848

Event: Death of grandchild, Male Saich, son of David and Emma Saich, at Stebbing, Essex, England

Source: Index: Oct/Dec 1848, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 60.

24 March 1849

Event: Marriage of Thomas Swallow, son of Thomas Swallow and Mary Heard, to Caroline Crow at Stebbing, Essex, England

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013/6

1849. Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
114	March 24	Thomas Swallow	full age	Bachelor	Labourer	Stebbing	Thomas Swallow	Labourer
		Caroline Crow	Minor	Spinster		Stebbing	William Crow	Labourer

Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by me, James Crocker Off. Minister

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Swallow, Caroline Crow

in the Presence of us, The mark X of William Bloomfield, The mark X of Caroline Bloomfield

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Dunmow Union

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of July 2016

MXG 846391

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DMC

Certified Copy of an Entry of Marriage Given at the General Register Office
1849 Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex/ No. 114 When Married: March 24th/ Name: Thomas Swallow/ full age/ Bachelor/ Rank: Labourer/ Residence: Stebbing/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Father's Rank: Labourer// Name: Caroline Crow/ Minor/ Spinster/ Residence: Stebbing/ Father: William Crow/ Father's rank: Labourer/ Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the established Church by me, James Crocker, Off. Minister. This marriage was solemnized between us: Thomas Swallow, Caroline Crow in the Presence of us: The mark X of William Bloomfield, The mark X of Caroline Bloomfield

1849. Marriage solemnized at the Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
114	March 24th	Thomas Swallow	village	Bachelor	Labourer	Stebbing	Thomas Swallow	Labourer
		Caroline Crow	minor	Spinster		Stebbing	William Crow	Labourer

Married in the Church after Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by me, James Crocker Officiating Minister

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Swallow, Caroline Crow

in the Presence of us, The mark X of William Bloomfield, The mark X of Caroline Bloomfield

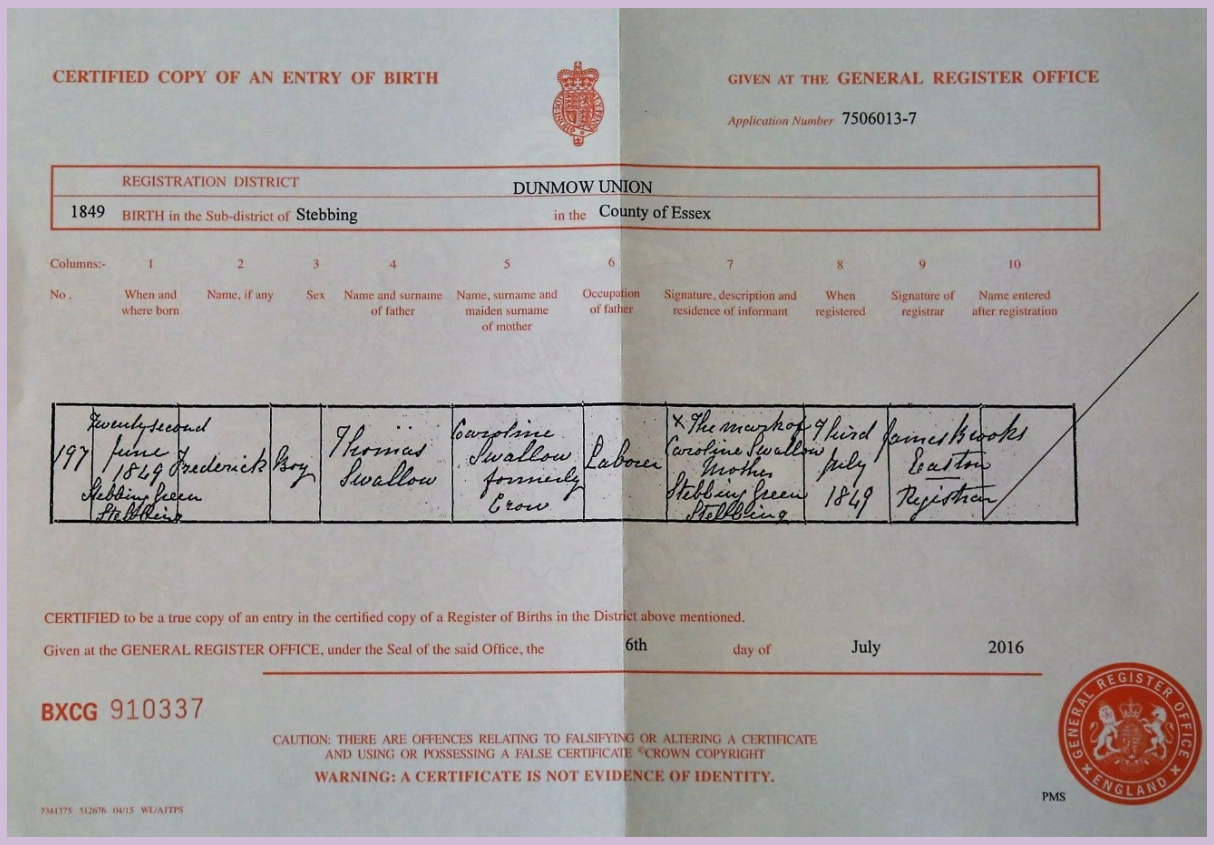
Source: A: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Thomas Swallow and Caroline Crow*, Certified Marriage Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen.

B: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1837-1929, D/P 86/1/8, image 59, pg. 57, *Thomas Swallow and Caroline Crow,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 21 August 2016. *see note. See also *Parish registers for Stebbing, 1712-1929*, Church of England, Parish Church of Stebbing (Essex), Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991. Film #1472761, item 8, pg. 57, Thomas Swallow. Index: Jan/Mar 1849, Dunmow District, Vol 12, pg. 129.

22 June 1849

Event: Birth of grandchild, Frederick Swallow, son of Thomas and Caroline Crow Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth, given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union/ 1849 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex/ #197/ Born: Twenty second June 1849, Stebbing Green, Stebbing/ Name: Frederick/ Boy/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Mother: Caroline Swallow, formerly Crow/ Occupation: Laborer/ Signature: X the mark of Caroline Swallow, mother, Stebbing Green, Stebbing/ When registered: Third July 1849/ Signature of registrar: James Brooks Easton, registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013-7

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1849 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
197	Twenty second June 1849 Stebbing Green Stebbing	Frederick	Boy	Thomas Swallow	Caroline Swallow formerly Crow	Laborer	X The mark of Caroline Swallow Mother Stebbing Green Stebbing	Third July 1849	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910337

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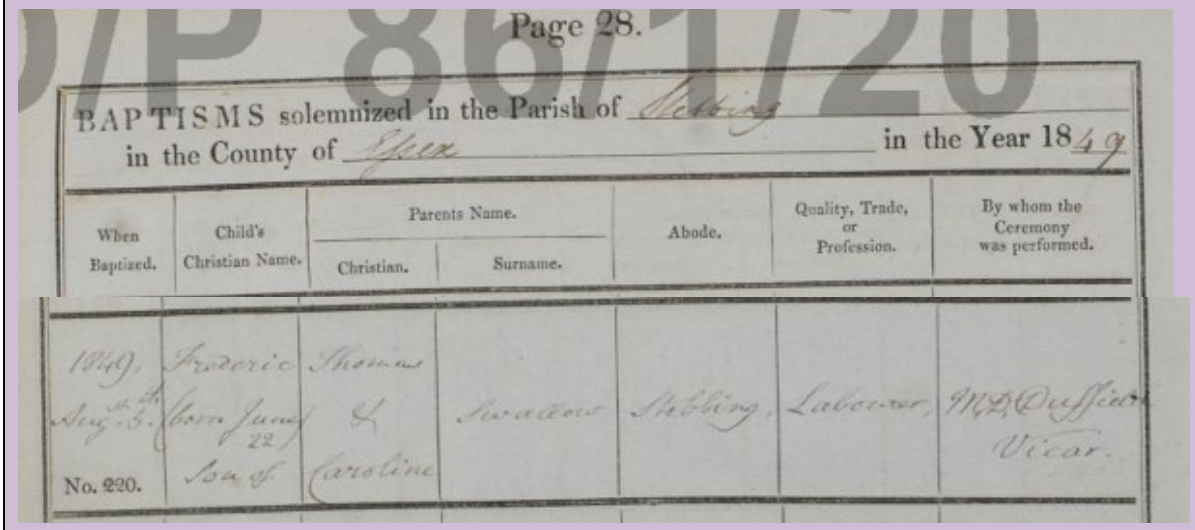
7341375 512676 04/15 WL/ATPS

PMS

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Frederick Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jul/Sept 1849, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 83.

5 August 1849
Event: Christening of grandchild, Frederick Swallow, son of Thomas and Caroline Crow Swallow at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church, Stebbing, Essex, England.



Page 28.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex in the Year 1849

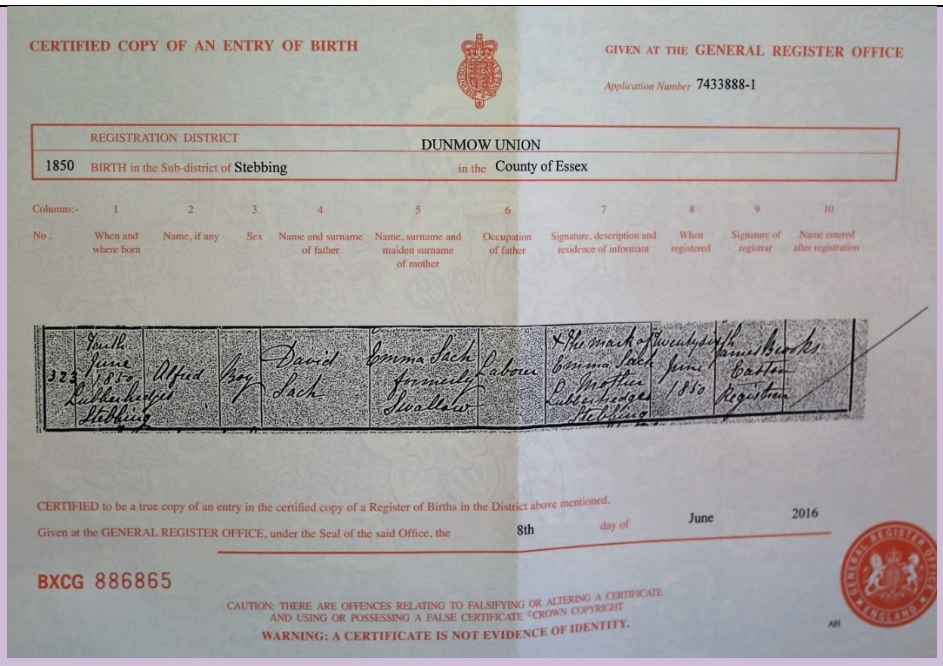
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name. Christian.	Parents Name. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1849, Aug. 5th. No. 220.	Frederic (born June 22) Son of	Thomas & Caroline	Swallow	Stebbing,	Labourer,	M.D. Duffield Vicar.

No. 220/ Baptized: 1849, August 5th/ Name: Frederic (born January 22) Son of Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing/ Father's Occupation: Labourer/ By M.D. Duffield, Vicar

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1842-2005, D/P 86/1/20, image 17, pg. 28, *Frederic Swallow*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 21 August 2016. *see note

10 June 1850
Event: Birth of grandchild, Alfred Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1850 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No.323/ When and where born: Tenth June 1850, Lubberhedges, Stebbing/ Name: Alfred/ Sex: Boy/ Father: David Sach/ Mother: Emma Sach formerly Swallow/ Occupation Father: Laborer/ Informant: X the mark of Emma Sach, Mother, Lubberhedges, Stebbing/ When registered: Twenty six June 1850/ James Brooks Easton, Registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7433888-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1850 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
323	Tenth June 1850 Lubberhedge Stebbing	Alfred	Boy	David Sach	Emma Sach formerly Swallow	Labourer	X The mark of Emma Sach Mother Lubberhedge Stebbing	Twelth June 1850	Samuel Barker Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 8th day of June 2016

BXCG 886865

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WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Alfred Sach*/ Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Apr/June 1850, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 99.

30 March 1851

Event: 1851 British Census, [population census for Stebbing lost and not available.]

1851 Religious Census, newspaper article

IN UNIONS:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	Number of Places of Worship	Number of Sittings.			Number of Attendants at Public Worship on Sunday, March 30, 1851, [including Sunday Scholars.]			Number of Places of Worship.	Number of Sittings.			Number of Attendants at Public Worship on Sunday, March 30, 1851, [including Sunday Scholars.]		
		Free	Appropriated	Total	Morning	Afternoon	Evening		Free	Appropriated	Total	Morning.	Afternoon.	Evening.
	BRAINTREE. *Population*, 17,561.							DUNMOW. *Population*, 20,498.						
TOTAL.....	26	3179	4662	11,979	7181	9366	993	41	4720	5782	14,373	6520	9878	706
PROTESTANT CHURCHES:														
Church of England.....	14	961	825	5924	2408	4125	...	25	1812	2791	8474	3874	5951	50
Independents.....	8	1628	3118	4746	3893	4248	186	10	1924	2705	4629	2320	3387	480
Baptists.....	2	280	560	840	600	710	710	1	184	206	390	245	381	176
Society of Friends.....	1	210	...	210	28	18	...	4	750	...	750	41	29	...
Wesleyan Methodists...	1	100	159	259	252	265	97	1	50	80	130	40	130	...

Note: Latter-Day Saint congregations listed in Colchester and Romford.
Source: The British Newspaper Archive, "Religious Denominations and Public Worship in Great Britain," *Chelmsford Chronicle*, Essex, England, Friday, 27 January 1854, pg. 5.

1 May 1851
Event: "The Great Exhibition opens at The Crystal Palace in London's Hyde Park. It was conceived by Queen Victoria's German husband, Albert, to symbolize the industrial, military and economic superiority of Great Britain and to promote the advancement of industry and science."

Source: UK Census Online, accessed at http://www.ukcensusonline.com/census/1851.php, 24 September 2016.

23 May 1851
Event: Birth of grandchild, Hannah Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1851 Birth in the sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 479/ When and where born: Twenty Fourth May 1851, Bran End, Stebbing/ Name: Hannah/ Girl/ Father: William Swallow/ Mother: Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton/ Father's Occupation: Laborer/ Informant: x the mar of Jemima Swallow, mother, Bran End, Stebbing/ When registered: Fifth June 1851/ Registrar: James Brook Easton

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7506013-8

1851	REGISTRATION DISTRICT	DUNMOW UNION	
	BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing	in the County of Essex	

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
499	Twenty Fourth May 1851 Bran End Stebbing	Hannah	Girl	William Swallow	Jemima Swallow formerly Blowton	Labourer	X the mark of Jemima Swallow Mother Bran End Stebbing	Fifth June 1851	James Brooks Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910465

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DAN

7341375 512676 04/15 WL/AITPS

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Hannah Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Apr/June 1851, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 103.

8 June 1851

Event: Christening of grandchild, Alfred Sach, son of David and Emma Swallow Sach at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

#7/ Alfred/ male/ son of David Saich and Emma Swallow/ Occupation: labourer or "tooker"/ born: 10 Jun 1850, Stebbing/ Baptized: 8 June 1851

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church. Baptisms 1807-1854; D/NC 43/4/2, *Alfred Sach*, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

11 July 1851

Event: Birth of grandchild, George Swallow, son of Thomas and Caroline Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number COL334187

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Dunmow

1851 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
11	Eleventh July 1851 Stebbing Green Stebbing	George	Boy	Thomas Swallow	Caroline Swallow formerly Crow	Laborer	X The mark of Caroline Swallow Mother Stebbing Green Stebbing	Thirtieth July 1851	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 20th day of September 2004

BXCA 565342

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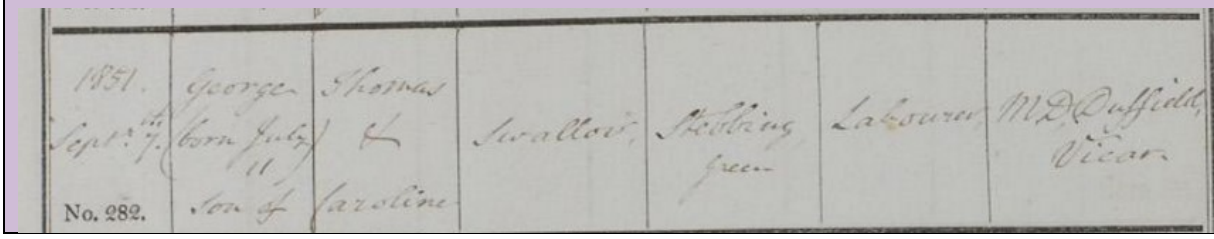
Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow
1851 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 11/ When and where born: Eleventh July 1851, Stebbing Green, Stebbing/ Name: George/ Sex: Boy/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Mother: Caroline Swallow, formerly Crow/ Occupation Father: Laborer/ Informant: X the mark of Caroline Swallow, mother, Stebbing Green, Stebbing/ when registered: Thirtieth July 1851/ James Brooks Easton, registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *George Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail. Index: July/Sept 1851, Dunmow District; Vol 12, pg. 78.

7 September 1851
Event: Christening of grandchild, George Swallow, son of Thomas and Caroline Crow Swallow at St. Mary the Virgin Parish Church, Stebbing, Essex, England



1851. Sept. 7th	George born July 11	Thomas &	Swallow	Stebbing Green	Labourer	M. D. Duffield, Vicar
No. 282.	Son of	Caroline				

No. 282/ 1851 September 7th/ George (born July 11) Son of Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing Green/ Father's Occupation: Labourer/ By M. D. Duffield, Vicar

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1842-2005, D/P 86/1/20, image 21, pg. 36, *George Swallow*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 21 August 2016. *see note

19 October 1851
Event: Christening of grandchild, Hannah Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Clowton Swallow at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

P.182/ #18 Hannah, female/ daughter of William Swallow and Jemima Clouton or Clowton/ b. 23 May 1851, Stebbing/ Baptized 19 Oct 1851.

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Baptisms 1807-1854, D/NC 43/4/2, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

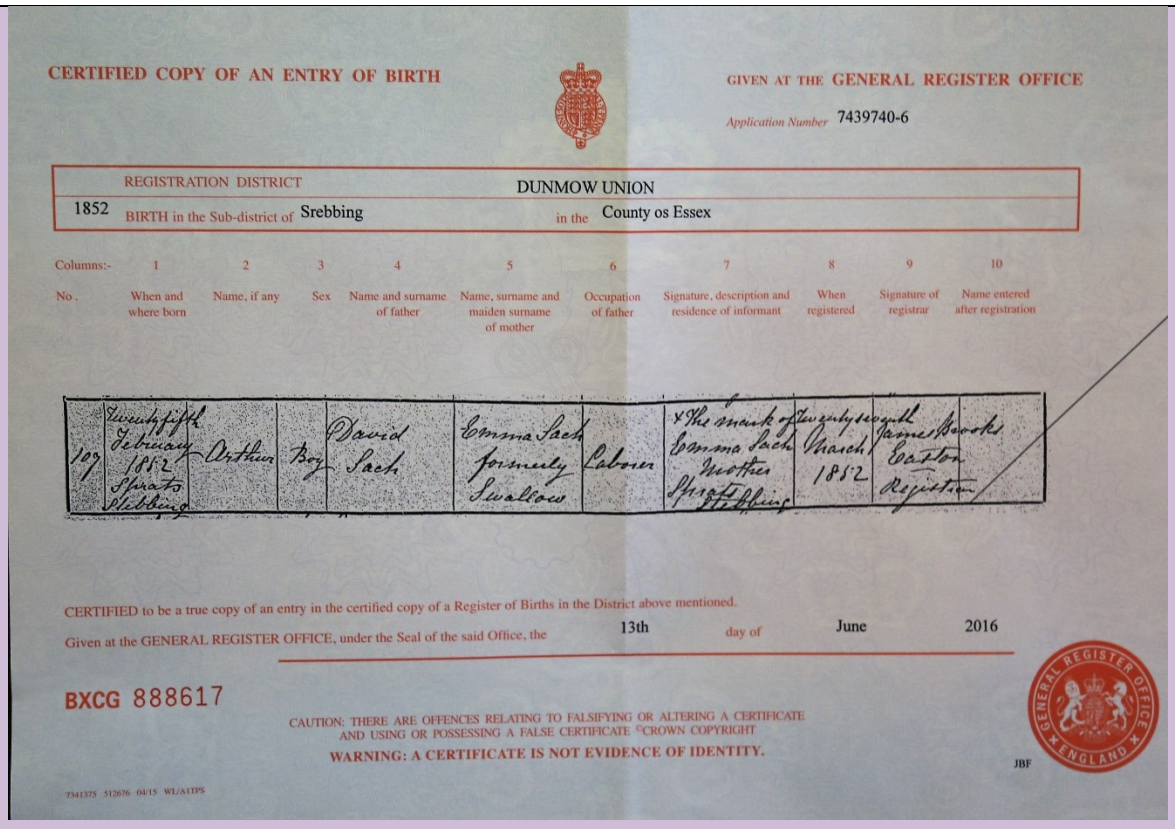
7 December 1851
Event: The Essex Conference organized as a unit of the British Mission, consisted of church members living in the counties of Essex, Hereford, Suffolk, and Middlesex

"Essex Conference Organized Dec 7th, 1851/ Elder Martin Slack, President, Priest Stephen Forsdick, Secretary/ lists 25 branches as making up the conference"

Source: FamilySearch Catalog, FHL film #86984, description on title page

25 February 1852
Event: Birth of grandchild, Arthur Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1852 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 107/ When and where born: Twenty fifth February 1852, Sprats, Stebbing/ Name: Arthur/ Sex: Boy/ Father: David Sach/ Mother: Emma Sach formerly Swallow/ Occupation father: Laborer/ Informant: X the mark of Emma Sach, mother, Sprats, Stebbing/ When registered: Twenty seventh March 1852/ James Brooks Easton, registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7439740-6

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1852 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Srebbing in the County os Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
109	Twenty fifth February 1852 Sprato Stebbing	Arthur	Boy	David Sach	Emma Sach formerly Swallow	Labourer	X The mark of Emma Sach Mother Sprato Stebbing	Twenty seventh March 1852	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of June 2016

BXCG 888617

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JBF

7341375 512676 04/15 WL/A1TPS

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Arthur Sach*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jan/Mar 1852, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 314.

18 April 1852

Event: Christening of grandchild, Arthur Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich, at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

#30/ Arthur/ male, son of David Saich and Emma Swallow/ Born: 25 Feb 1852/ Baptized: 18 April 1852/ Occupation: laborer or tooker.

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church. Baptisms 1807-1854, D/NC 43/4/2, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

4 January 1854

Event: Death and Burial of Dudley Heard Wade, sister of Mary Heard, and Thomas Swallow's sister-in-law, at Bocking, Essex, England

Certified Copy of an Entry of Death Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Braintree
1854 Death in the Sub-district of Bocking in the County of Essex
No. 96/ When and where died: First January 1854 Union Workhouse Bocking/ Name: Dudley Wade/ Sex: Female/ Age: 66 years/ Occupation: Widow of _____ Dudley (Pensioner)/ Cause of death:

Dropsy 6 months, certified/ Informant: X the mark of Susan Weavers in Attendance, Union Workhouse Bocking/ When registered: Fourth January 1854/ Eli Tyler, Registrar

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7432554-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Braintree Union

1854 DEATH in the Sub-district of Bocking in the County of Essex

Columns:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of Death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
96	First January 1854 Union Workhouse Bocking	Dudley Wade	Female	66 years	Widow of ____ Dudley (Pensioner)	Dropsy 6 months Certified	X The mark of Susan Weavers In Attendance Union Workhouse Bocking	Fourth January 1854	Eli Tyler Registrar

In No. 96 Col. 5 for Dudley substitute Isaac Wade
Corrected on the 4th day of March, 1854 by me, Eli Tyler Registrar
in the presence of Susan Weavers who hereunto sets her X mark and Charlotte Hitchcock who hereunto sets her X mark
Both in attendance

See note overleaf

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the Fourteenth day of June 2016

DAZ 095325

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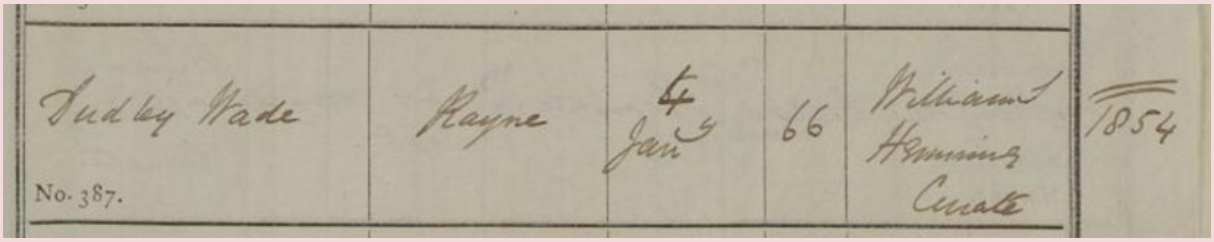
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND CG

B:



Dudley Wade No. 387.	Rayne	4 Jan	66	William Henning Curate	1854

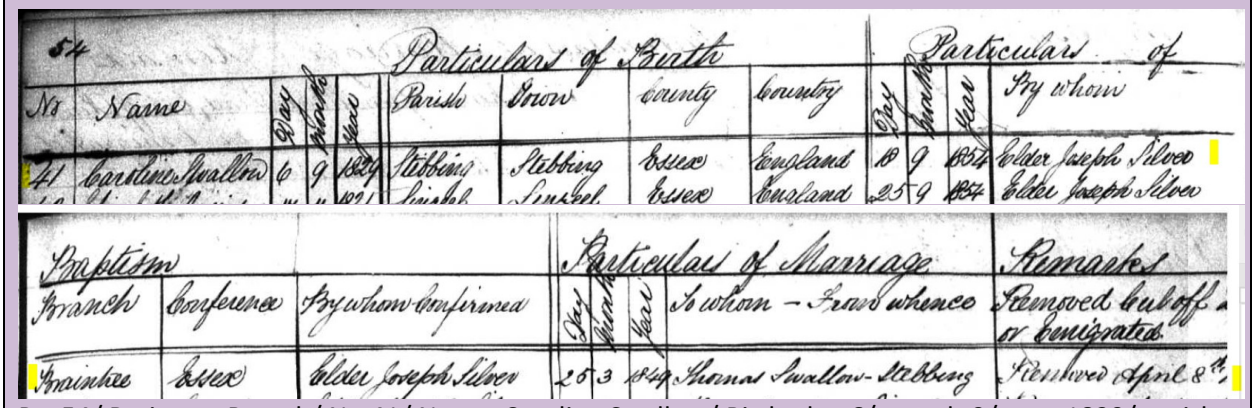
Source: A: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Dudley Wade*, Certified Death Certificate, received by mail by Paula Paradise, 2016. Index: Jan/Mar 1854, Braintree District; Vol 4A, pg. 225.
B: Essex Record Office, Rayne, All Saints Parish Church, Register of Burials 1813-1923, D/P 126/1/11, image 27, pg. 49, *Dudley Wade,* accessed Essex Archives Online, 21 August 2016. *see note

1853-1856
Event: Crimean War is fought. Britain and France defeat the Russians.

Source: Wikipedia, "Crimean War," https://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 27 October 2016

18 September 1854

Event: Caroline Crow Swallow, daughter-in-law, baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and becomes a member of the Braintree Branch, Essex Conference, British Mission.



54		Particulars of Birth							Particulars of			
No	Name	Day	Month	Year	Parish	Town	County	Country	Day	Month	Year	By whom
41	Caroline Swallow	6	9	1829	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England	18	9	1854	Elder Joseph Silver
							Essex	England	25	9	1854	Elder Joseph Silver

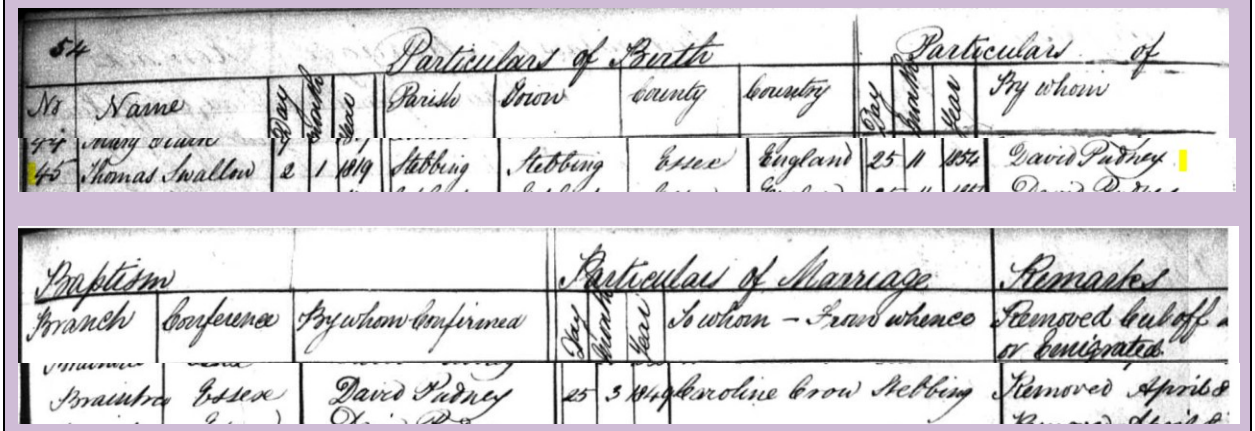
Baptism			Particulars of Marriage				Remarks
Branch	Conference	By whom Confirmed	Day	Month	Year	To whom – From whence	Removed but off or Emigrated
Braintree	Essex	Elder Joseph Silver	25	3	1849	Thomas Swallow - Stebbing	Removed April 8th

Pg. 54/ Braintree Branch/ No.41/ Name: Caroline Swallow/ Birth: day-6/ month-9/ year-1829/ parish-Stebbing/ town-Stebbing/ County-Essex/ Country-England/ Baptism: day-18/ Month-9/ Year-1854, by Elder Joseph Silver, Braintree Branch, Essex Conference/ Confirmed by: Elder Joseph Silver/ Marriage: day-25/ month-3/ year-1849/ to Thomas Swallow of Stebbing/ Remarks: Removed April 8th, 1855

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 54, No. 41, *Caroline Swallow*.

25 November 1854

Event: Thomas Swallow, Jr. son of Thomas and Mary Heard Swallow, baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and becomes a member of the Braintree Branch, Essex, Conference, British Mission.



54		Particulars of Birth							Particulars of			
No	Name	Day	Month	Year	Parish	Town	County	Country	Day	Month	Year	By whom
45	Thomas Swallow	2	1	1819	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England	25	11	1854	David Pudney

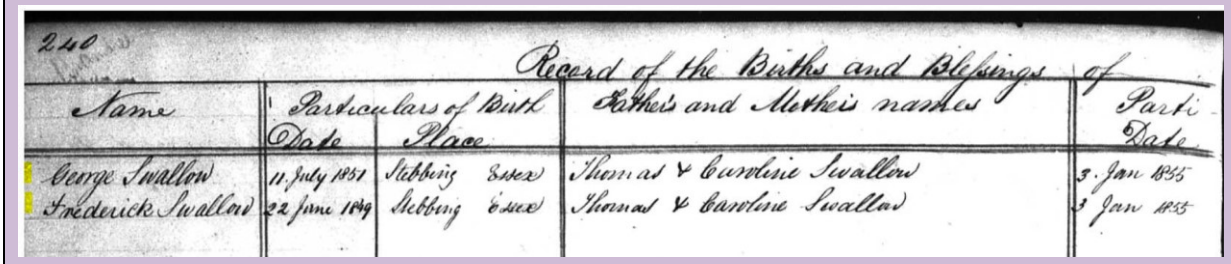
Baptism			Particulars of Marriage				Remarks
Branch	Conference	By whom Confirmed	Day	Month	Year	To whom – From whence	Removed but off or Emigrated
Braintree	Essex	David Pudney	25	3	1849	Caroline Crow Stebbing	Removed April 8

Pg. 54/ Braintree Branch/ No.45/ Name: Thomas Swallow/ Birth: day-2/ month-1/ year-1819/ parish-Stebbing/ town-Stebbing/ County-Essex/ Country-England/ Baptism: day-25/ Month-11/ Year-1854, by David Pudney, Braintree Branch, Essex Conference/ Confirmed by: David Pudney/ Marriage: day-25/ month-3/ year-1849/ to Caroline Crow of Stebbing/ Remarks: Removed April 8th, 1855

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 54, No. 45, *Thomas Swallow*.

3 January 1855

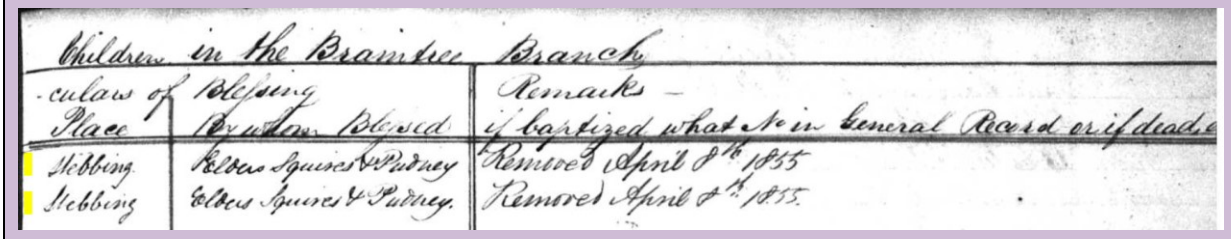
Event: Blessing of George Swallow and Frederick Swallow, sons of Thomas Swallow Jr. and Caroline Swallow in the Braintree Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



240

Record of the Births and Blessings of

Name	Particulars of Birth: Date	Particulars of Birth: Place	Father's and Mother's names	Particulars of Blessing: Date
George Swallow	11 July 1851	Stebbing Essex	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	3 Jan 1855
Frederick Swallow	22 June 1849	Stebbing Essex	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	3 Jan 1855



Children in the Braintree Branch

Particulars of Blessing: Place	Particulars of Blessing: By whom Blessed	Remarks — if baptized what No in General Record or if dead &c
Stebbing	Elders Squires & Pudney	Removed April 8th 1855
Stebbing	Elders Squires & Pudney.	Removed April 8th 1855.

Pg. 240-241/ Braintree Branch Record of Births & Blessings/ Name: George Swallow/ Birth: 11 July 1851/ Birthplace: Stebbing, Essex/ Father's & Mother's name: Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Blessing: 3 Jan 1855, Stebbing, by Elder Squires & Pudney/ Remarks: removed April 8th, 1855

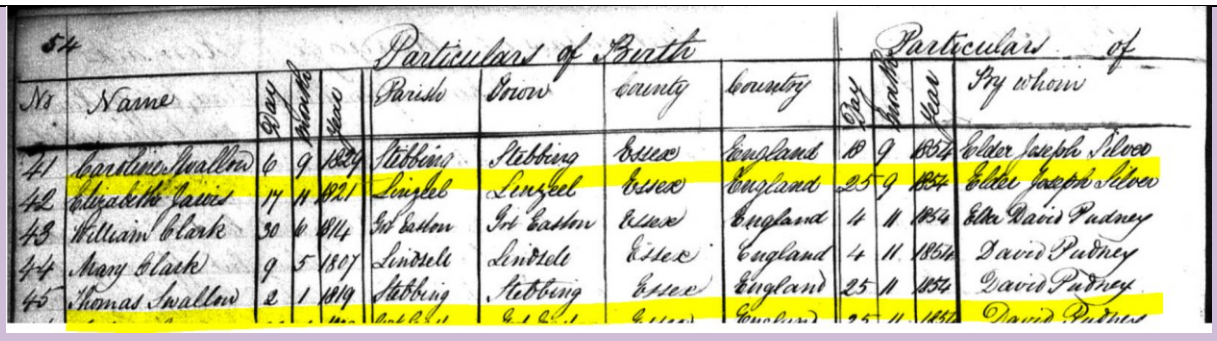
Pg. 240-241/ Braintree Branch Record of Births & Blessings/ Name: Frederick Swallow/ Birth: 22 June 1849/ Birthplace: Stebbing, Essex/ Father's & Mother's name: Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Blessing: 3 Jan 1855, Stebbing, by Elder Squires & Pudney/ Remarks: removed April 8th, 1855

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 240-241, *Swallow*.

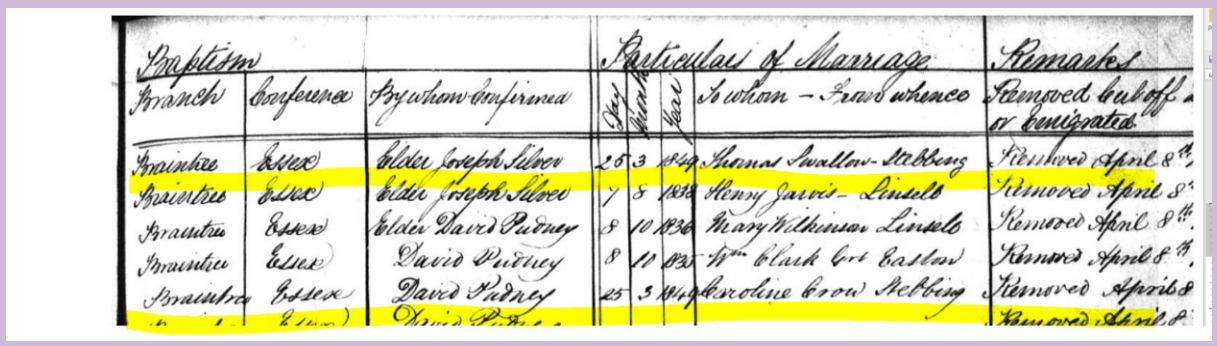
8 April 1855

Event: Thomas Swallow, Jr. family membership records transferred from the Braintree Branch to the Dunmow Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A: Braintree Branch Membership Records, records removed from this branch.

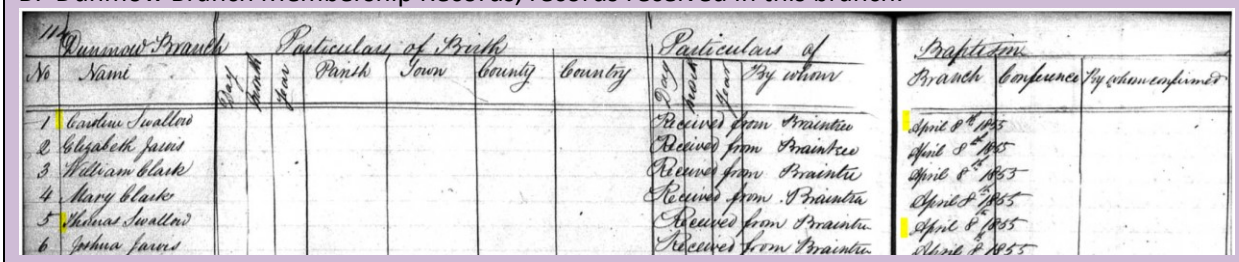


54		Particulars of Birth							Particulars of			
No	Name	Day	Month	Year	Parish	Town	County	Country	Day	Month	Year	By whom
41	Caroline Swallow	6	9	1829	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England	18	9	1854	Elder Joseph Silver
42	Elizabeth Jarvis	14	11	1821	Lindsell	Lindsell	Essex	England	25	9	1854	Elder Joseph Silver
43	William Clark	30	6	1814	Gt Easton	Gt Easton	Essex	England	4	11	1854	Elder David Pudney
44	Mary Clark	9	5	1807	Lindsell	Lindsell	Essex	England	4	11	1854	David Pudney
45	Thomas Swallow	2	1	1819	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England	25	11	1854	David Pudney



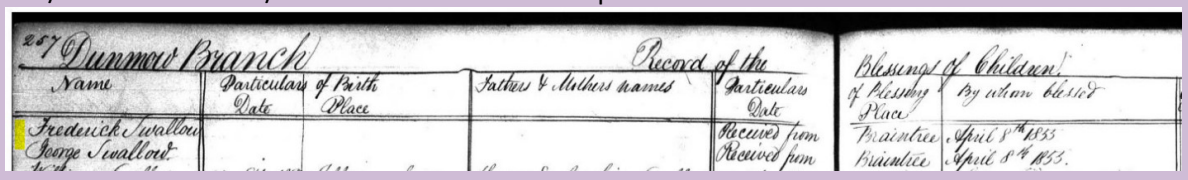
Baptism			Particulars of Marriage				Remarks
Branch	Conference	By whom confirmed	Day	Month	Year	To whom – From whence	Removed by off or Emigrated
Braintree	Essex	Elder Joseph Silver	25	3	1849	Thomas Swallow – Stebbing	Removed April 8th
Braintree	Essex	Elder Joseph Silver	1	8	1838	Henry Jarvis – Lindsell	Removed April 8th
Braintree	Essex	Elder David Pudney	8	10	1836	Mary Wilkinson Lindsell	Removed April 8th
Braintree	Essex	David Pudney	8	10	1835	Wm Clark Gt Easton	Removed April 8th
Braintree	Essex	David Pudney	25	3	1849	Caroline Crow Stebbing	Removed April 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					Removed April 8

B: Dunmow Branch Membership Records, records received in this branch.



114 Dunmow Branch												
	Particulars of Birth						Particulars of				Baptism		
No	Name	Day	Month	Year	Parish	Town	County	Country	Day	Month	Year	By whom	Branch	Conference	By whom confirmed
1	Caroline Swallow											Received from Braintree	April 8th 1855		
2	Elizabeth Jarvis											Received from Braintree	April 8th 1855		
3	William Clark											Received from Braintree	April 8th 1855		
4	Mary Clark											Received from Braintree	April 8th 1855		
5	Thomas Swallow											Received from Braintree	April 8th 1855		
6	Joshua Jarvis											Received from Braintree	April 8th 1855		

Pg. 114-/ Dunmow Branch/ No. 1/ Caroline Swallow/ Received from Braintree April 8th 1855
No. 5/ Thomas Swallow/ Received from Braintree April 8th 1855



257 Dunmow Branch					Blessings of Children	
Name	Particulars of Birth Date	Place	Fathers & Mothers names	Record of the Particulars Date	Place of Blessing	By whom blessed
Frederick Swallow				Received from	Braintree	April 8th 1855
George Swallow				Received from	Braintree	April 8th 1855.

Pg. 257-258/ Dunmow Branch, Record of Blessings of Children/ Name: Frederick Swallow/ Received from Braintree April 8th 1855
Pg. 257-258/ Dunmow Branch, Record of Blessings of Children/ Name: George Swallow/ Received from Braintree April 8th 1855

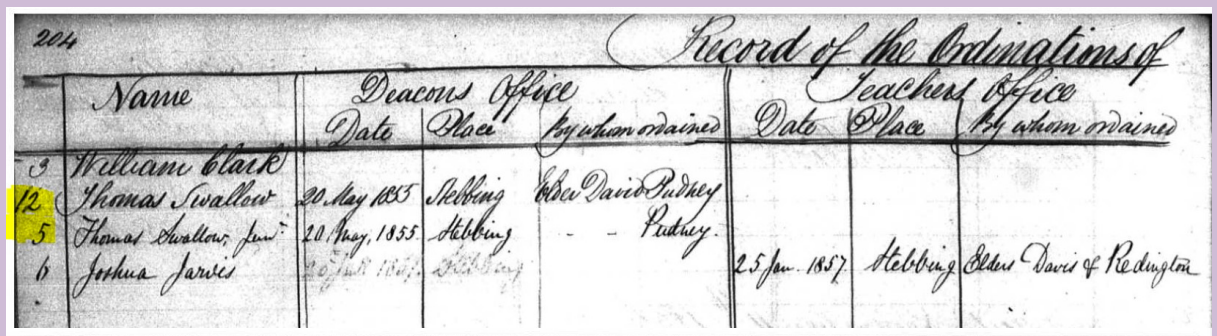
Source: A: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 54.
B: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History

Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 114, 257-258.

20 May 1855

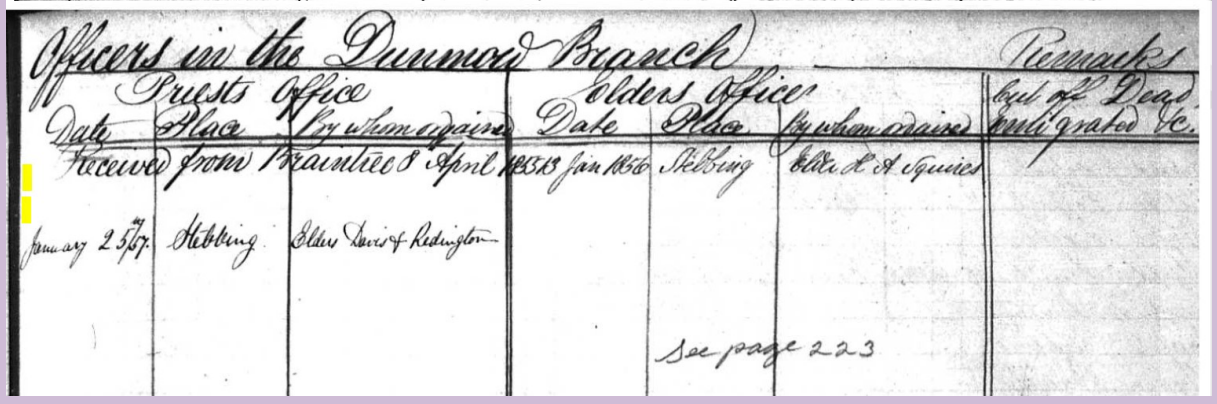
Event: Thomas Swallow, Jr. ordained to the office of Deacon in the Aaronic Priesthood of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch

A:



204 Record of the Ordinations of

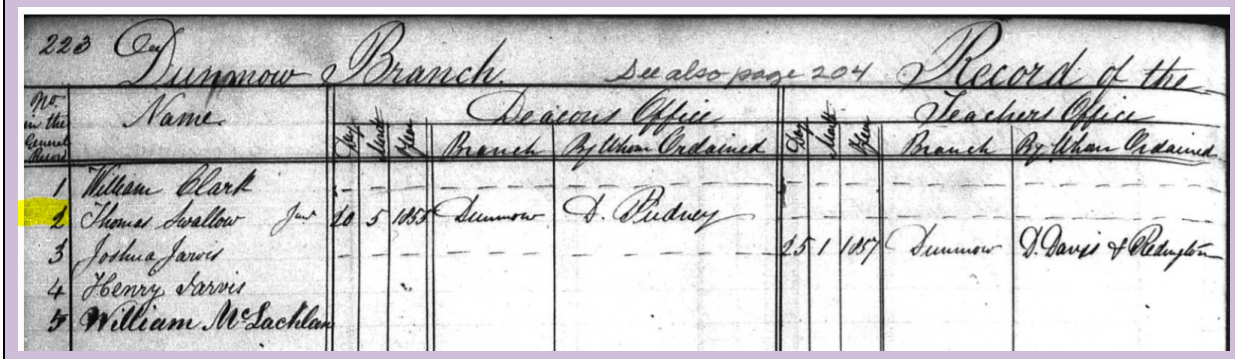
	Name	Deacons Office Date	Place	By whom ordained	Teachers Office Date	Place	By whom ordained
9	William Clark						
12	Thomas Swallow	20 May 1855	Stebbing	Elder David Pudney			
5	Thomas Swallow, Jun.	20 May, 1855	Stebbing	- - Pudney			
6	Joshua Jarvis	[illegible]	[illegible]		25 Jan. 1857	Stebbing	Elders Davis & Redington



Officers in the Dunmow Branch

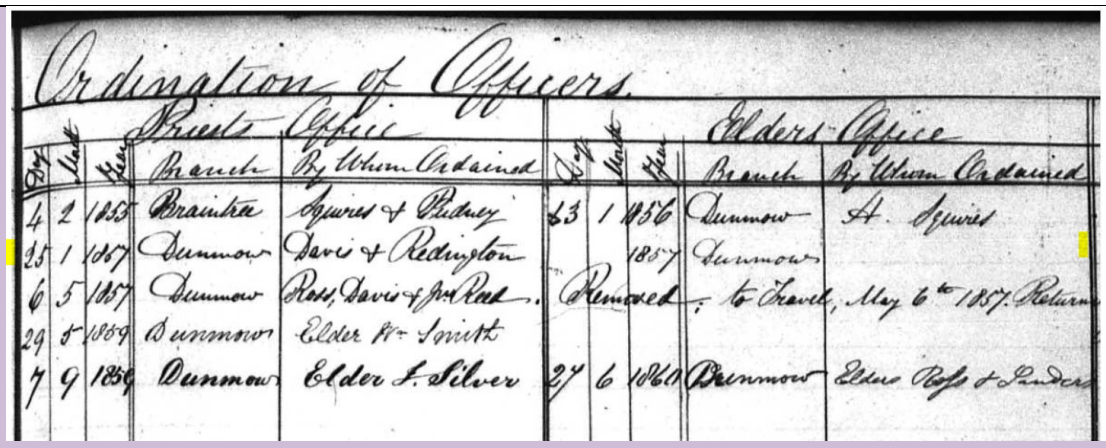
Priests Office Date	Place	By whom ordained	Elders Office Date	Place	By whom ordained	Remarks Left off Deacon Emigrated &c.
Received from Braintree 8 April 1855			13 Jan 1856	Stebbing	Elder S. A. Squires	
January 25/57	Stebbing	Elders Davis & Redington				
				See page 223		

B:



223 Dunmow Branch See also page 204 Record of the

No. in the General Record	Name	Deacons Office Day	Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained	Teachers Office Day	Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained
1	William Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Thomas Swallow Jun.	20	5	1855	Dunmow	S. Pudney	-	-	-	-	-
3	Joshua Jarvis	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	1857	Dunmow	S. Davis & Redington
4	Henry Jarvis										
5	William McLachlan										

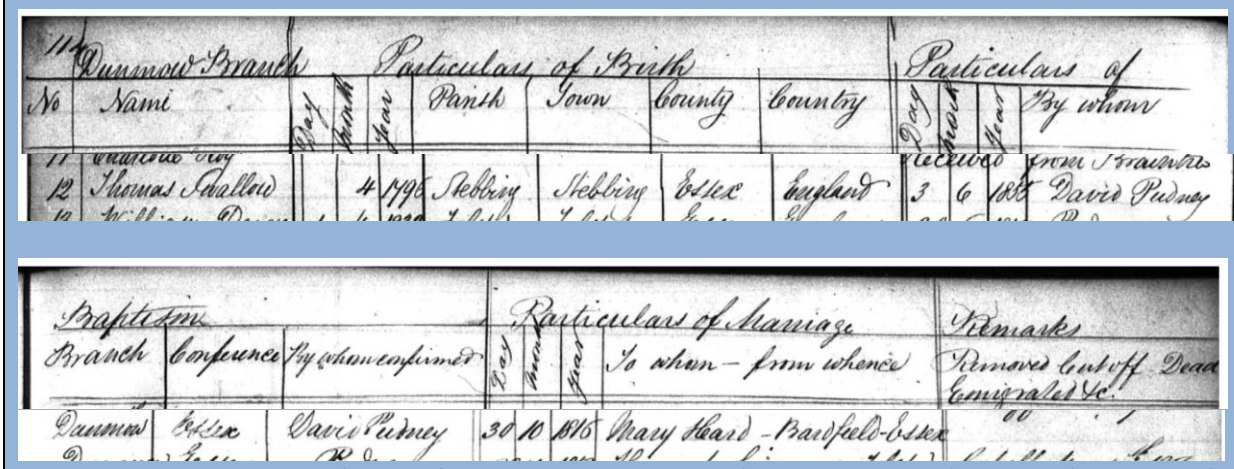


Ordination of Officers

Priests Office					Elders Office				
Day	Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained	Day	Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained
4	2	1855	Braintree	Squires & Pudney	23	1	1856	Dunmow	A. Squires
25	1	1857	Dunmow	Davis & Redington			1857	Dunmow	
6	5	1857	Dunmow	Ross, Davis & Jno Rod	Removed			to Travel, May 6th 1857. Return	
29	5	1859	Dunmow	Elder W. Smith					
7	9	1859	Dunmow	Elder J. Silver	27	6	1860	Dunmow	Elders Ross & Sanders

Source: A: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 204.
B: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 223.

3 June 1855
Event: Thomas Swallow, Sr. baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, England



Dunmow Branch							Particulars of Birth				Particulars of			
No	Name	Day	Month	Year	Parish	Town	County	Country	Day	Month	Year	By whom
12	Thomas Swallow		4	1796	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England	3	6	1855	David Pudney

Baptism			Particulars of Marriage				Remarks
Branch	Conference	By whom confirmed	Day	Month	Year	To whom — from whence	Removed Cut off Dead Emigrated &c.
Dunmow	Essex	David Pudney	30	10	1816	Mary Heard - Bardfield-Essex	

Pg. 114-1 Dunmow Branch/ No. 12/ Name: Thomas Swallow/ Birth: day-blank/ month-4/ year-1796/ Birthplace: parish-Stebbing, town-Stebbing, County-Essex, Country-England/ Baptism: day-3/ month-6/ year-1855 by David Pudney, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference/ Confirmed by: David Pudney/ Marriage: day-30/ month-10/ year-1816 to Mary Heard of Bardfield, Essex/ Remarks: blank

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 114, No. 12, Thomas Swallow.

21 September 1855

Event: Birth of grandchild, William Swallow, son of Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number COL334187

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Dunmow

1855 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
156	Twenty first September 1855 Stebbing Green	William	Boy	Thomas Swallow	Caroline Swallow formerly Crow	Agricultural Labourer	+ the mark of Caroline Swallow Mother Stebbing Green	Thirteenth October 1855	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 20th day of September 2004

BXCA 566344

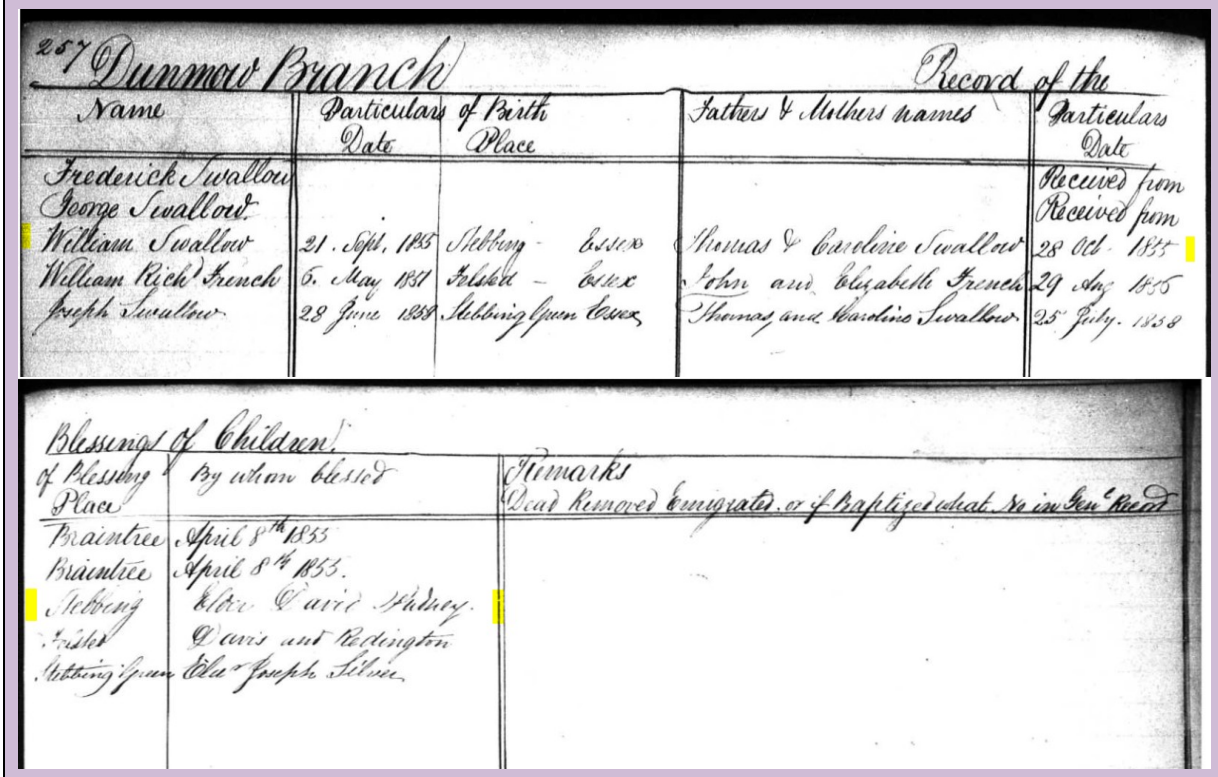
CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE ©CROWN COPYRIGHT

WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow
1855 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 156/ When and where born: Twenty first September 1855, Stebbing Green/ Name: William/ Sex: Boy/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Mother: Caroline Swallow Formerly Crow/ Informant: x the mark of Caroline Swallow, Mother, Stebbing Green/ When Registered, Thirteenth October 1855/ James Brooks Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *William Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail September 2004. Index: Oct/Dec 1855, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 275.

28 October 1855
Event: Blessing of grandchild, William Swallow, son of Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Swallow, Dunmow Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



257 Dunmow Branch — Record of the

Name	Particulars of Birth Date	Place	Fathers & Mothers names	Particulars Date
Frederick Swallow				Received from
George Swallow				Received from
William Swallow	21. Sept. 1855	Stebbing - Essex	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	28 Oct. 1855
William Rich French	5. May 1851	Felsted - Essex	John and Elizabeth French	29 Aug 1855
Joseph Swallow	28 June 1858	Stebbing Gum Essex	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	25 July. 1858

Blessings of Children

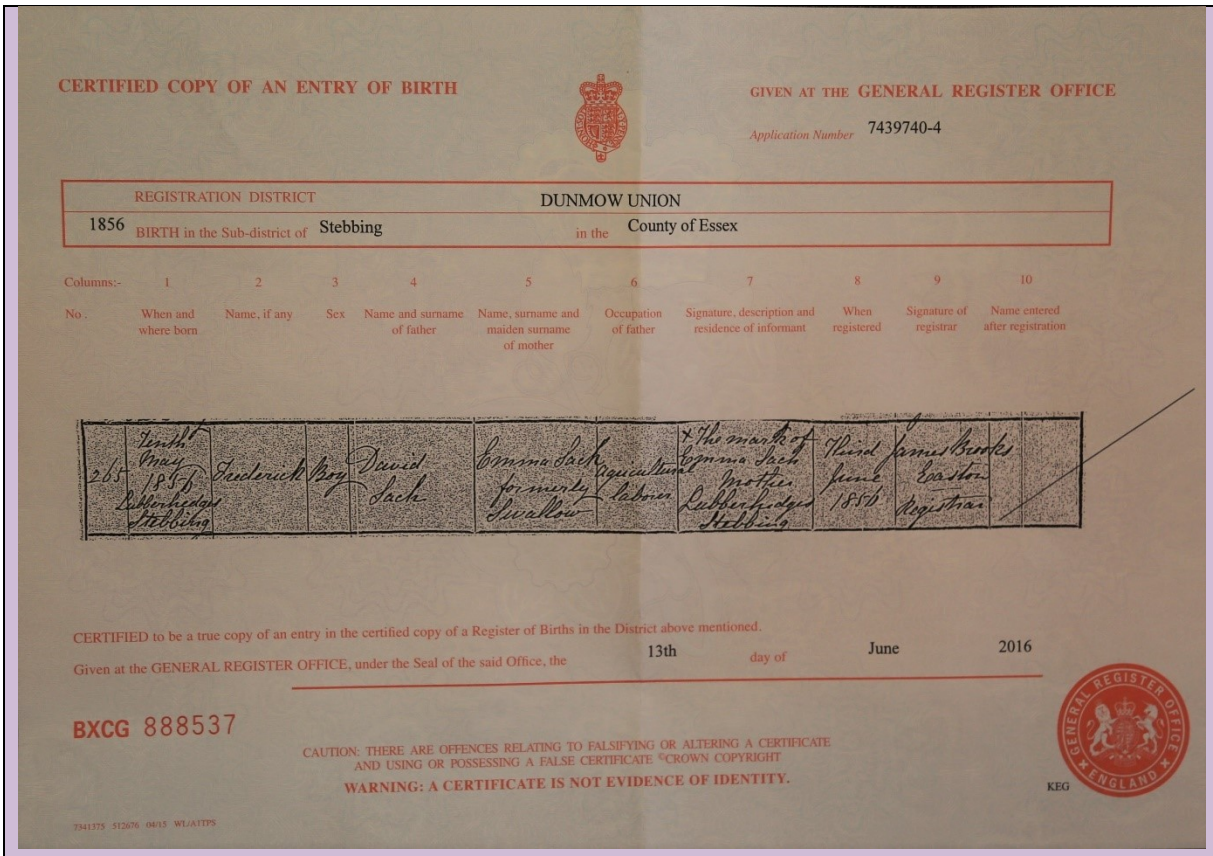
of Blessing Place	By whom blessed	Remarks Dead Removed Emigrated or if Baptized what No in Gen Record
Braintree	April 8th 1855	
Braintree	April 8th 1855.	
Stebbing	Elder David Pudney.	
Felsted	Davis and Redington	
Stebbing Gum	Elder Joseph Silver	

Pg. 257-258/ Dunmow Branch, Record of Blessings of Children/ Name: William Swallow/ Birth: 21 Sept 1855, Stebbing, Essex/ Parents: Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Blessing:28 Oct 1855, Stebbing, by Elder David Pudney

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 257-258.

10 May 1856
Event: Birth of grandchild, Frederick Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District Dunmow Union
1856 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 265/ When and where born: Tenth May 1856 Lubberhedges Stebbing/ Name: Frederick/ Sex: Boy / Father: David Sach/ Mother: Emma Sach formerly Swallow/ Informant: x the mark of Emma Sach, Mother, Lubberhedges, Stebbing/ When registered: Third June 1856/ James Book Easton, Registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7439740-4

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1856 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
265	Tenth May 1856 Lubberhedges Stebbing	Frederick	Boy	David Sach	Emma Sach formerly Swallow	Agricultural Labourer	X The mark of Emma Sach Mother Lubberhedges Stebbing	Third June 1856	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of June 2016

BXCG 888537

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KEG

7341375 512676 04/15 WL/ATTP5

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Frederick Sach*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Apr/Jun 1856, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 316.

26 September 1856

Event: Chelmsford Chronicle, newspaper article on "Mormons"

THE MORMON DELUSION.—Some excitement has existed in Halstead, during the last month, occasioned by the presence of several disciples of Joe Smith, who have endeavoured to propagate their opinions by a distribution of Mormon tracts, and more recently by open air addresses. The "new religion" has made very few, if any, converts at present; indeed so strong does public sentiment run counter, that the odium connected with the faith is made to attach to its advocates, whose orations are disturbed by threats of personal violence, which have been so far carried into effect as to induce them, on several occasions, to call upon the police for protection. There is no wish to repress liberty of conscience, or restrain the Mormons from expounding their belief, but we trust that steps will be taken to prevent any recurrence of the annoyance to which the inhabitants of the town are subjected by the assemblage of noisy and riotous mobs in the public thoroughfares.

Source: The British Newspaper Archive, "Local Intelligence," Chelmsford Chronicle, Friday, 26 September 1856, pg. 6, accessed www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk, 27 October 2016.

24 December 1856
Event: Death of Mary Heard, wife of Thomas Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number COL 378698

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Dunmow

1856 DEATH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:–	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
482	Twenty fourth December 1856 Lubberhedges Stebbing	Sarah Swallow	Female	60 years	Wife of Thomas Swallow Almsman Agricultural Laborer	Paralysis 14. days Certified	X The mark of Charlotte Cracknell present at the death near the Poplar Farm Stebbing	Twenty ninth December 1856	James Brooks Easton Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 26th day of October 2004

DYA 462046

See note overleaf

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE ©CROWN COPYRIGHT

WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

027247 7291 04/04 SPSL 007713

PE

Certified Copy of an Entry of Death Given at the General Resister Office
Registration District: Dunmow
1856 Death in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 482/ When and Where Died: Twenty Fourth December 1856, Lubberhedges, Stebbing/ Name: Sarah Swallow/ Sex: Female/ Age: 60 years/ Occupation: Wife of Thomas Swallow, Almsman, Agricultural Laborer/ Cause of Death: Paralysis 14 days, certified/ Informant: X the mark of Charlotte Cracknell present at the death near the Poplar Farm, Stebbing/ Registered: Twenty ninth December 1856/ James Brook Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Sarah Swallow*, Certified Copy of Death Certificate, Received by mail. Index: Oct/Dec 1856, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 199.

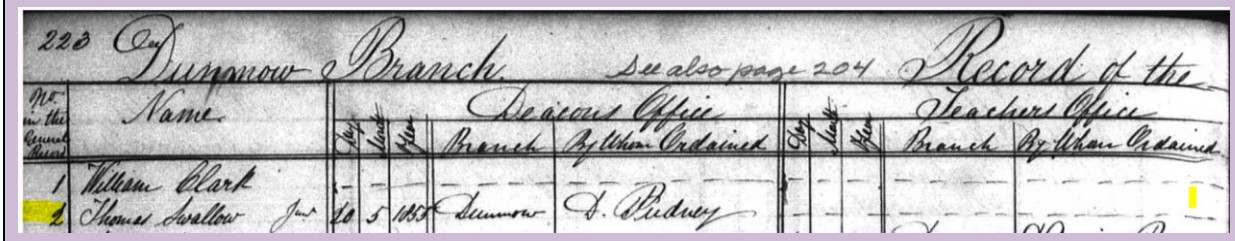
2 January 1857
Event: Burial of Mary Heard Swallow, wife of Thomas Swallow, at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

#51/ Sarah Swallow/ Stebbing Green/ admitted July 30, 1846/ died 24 Dec 1856, aged--, Buried 2 Jan 1857

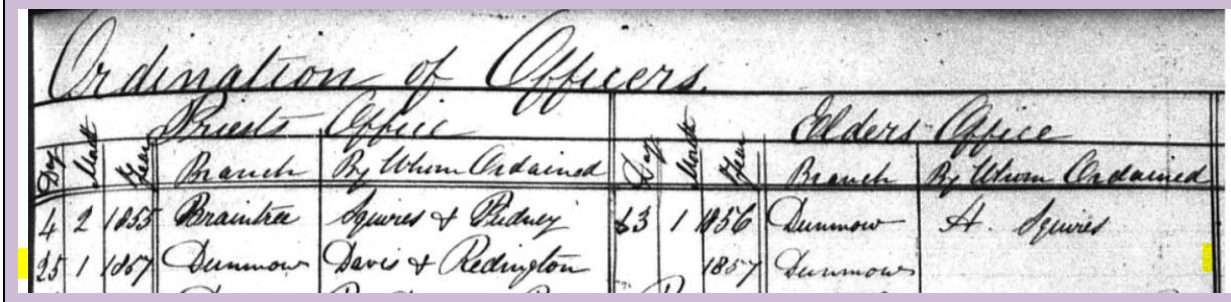
Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Register of Burials 1850-1865, D/NC 43/1/1, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

25 January 1857

Event: Thomas Swallow, Jr. ordained to the office of Priest in the Aaronic Priesthood of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch.


223 Dunmow Branch see also page 204 Record of the

No. in this Record	Name	Deacons Office Day	Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained	Teachers Office Day	Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained
1	William Clark										
2	Thomas Swallow Jun	20	5	1855	Dunmow	J. Pudney					


Ordination of Officers

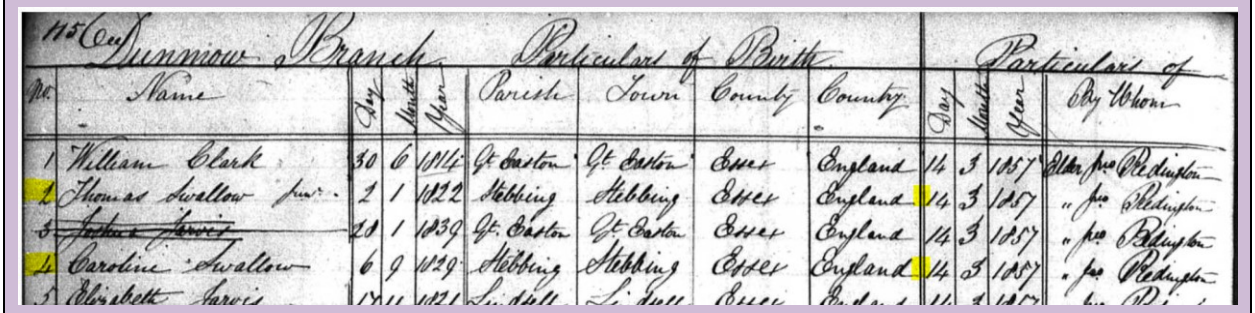
	Priests Office Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained	Day	Elders Office Month	Year	Branch	By Whom Ordained
4	2	1855	Braintree	Squires & Pudney	23	1	1856	Dunmow	A. Squires
25	1	1857	Dunmow	Davis & Redington			1857	Dunmow	

No. 2/ Thomas Swallow Jun/ … Priests Office/ Day-24/ month-1/ Year-1857/ Dunmow Branch/ By Whom Ordained: Davis & Redington/… Elder's Office/ 1857/

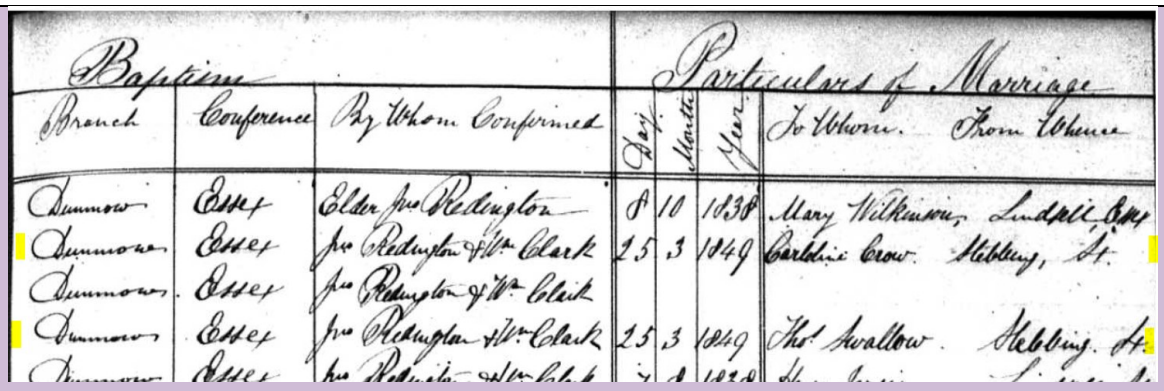
Source: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film 86997, item 7, pg. 223

14 March 1857

Event: Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Swallow rebaptized in Dunmow Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints during the Reformation of 1857 to demonstrate recommitment to the church.


115 Dunmow Branch

No.	Name	Particulars of Birth Day	Month	Year	Parish	Town	County	Country	Particulars of Day	Month	Year	By Whom
1	William Clark	30	6	1814	Gt Easton	Gt Easton	Essex	England	14	3	1857	Elder Jno Redington
2	Thomas Swallow Jun	2	1	1822	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England	14	3	1857	" Jno Redington
3	~~Joshua Jarvis~~	28	1	1839	Gt Easton	Gt Easton	Essex	England	14	3	1857	" Jno Redington
4	Caroline Swallow	6	9	1829	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England	14	3	1857	" Jno Redington
5	Elizabeth Jarvis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

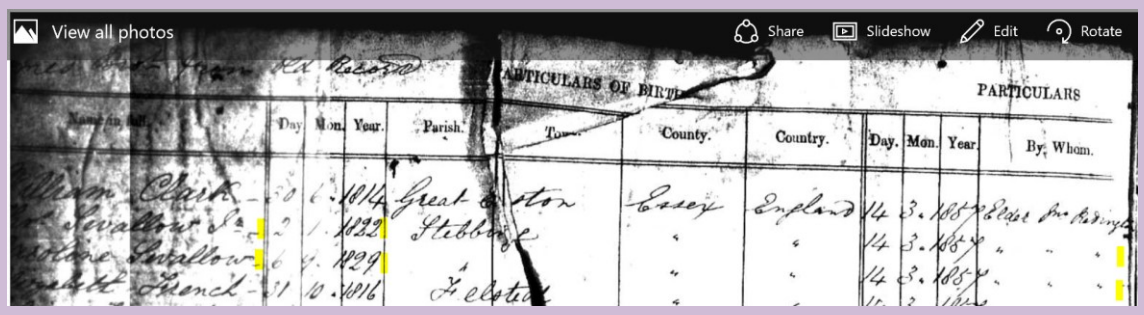


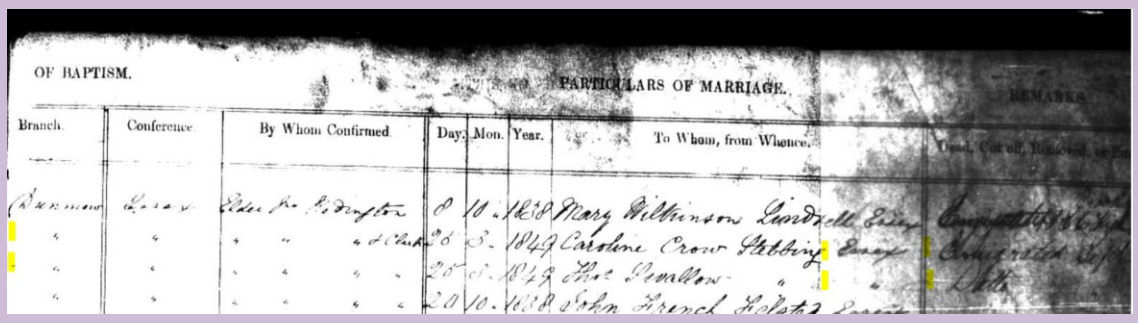
Baptism			Particulars of Marriage				
Branch	Conference	By Whom Confirmed	Day	Month	Year	To Whom	From Whence
Dunmow	Essex	Elder Jno Redington	8	10	1838	Mary Wilkinson	Lindsell, Essex
Dunmow	Essex	Jno Redington & Wm Clark	25	3	1849	Caroline Crow	Stebbing, St.
Dunmow	Essex	Jno Redington & Wm Clark					
Dunmow	Essex	Jno Redington & Wm Clark	25	3	1849	Thos Swallow	Stebbing, St.
Dunmow	Essex	Jno Redington & Wm Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pg. 115, No.2/ Thomas Swallow Jr/ Birth: 2 Jan 1822/ Birthplace: Stebbing, Stebbing, Essex, England/ Baptism: 14 Mar 1857, by Elder Jno. Redington, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference/ Confirmed by Jno. Redington & Wm Clark/ Marriage: 25 Mar 1849 to Caroline Crow, Stebbing, St.

Pg. 115-/ No. 4/ Caroline Swallow/ birth: day-6/ month-9/ year 1829/ Birthplace- Stebbing, Stebbing, Essex, England/ Baptism: 14 Mar 1857, Elder Jno. Redington, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference/ Confirmed by Jno. Redington & Wm Clark/ Marriage:25 Mar 1849 to Thos Swallow of Stebbing, St.

B:





Source: A: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film #86997, item 7, pg. 115.
B: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Dunmow Branch (Essex), Record of Members, 1816-1873, (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150-3400, USA, FHL film #86995, item 16, no pages, Swallow.

22 March 1857
Event: Christening of grandchild, Frederick Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich, at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

#91/ Frederick/ son of David Saich and Emma Swallow/ Farm Bailiff/ Mother member/ Born: 17 May 1856, Stebbing/ Baptized 22 Mar 1857

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Baptisms 1851-1869; D/NC 43/1/1, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

6 May 1857
Event: Thomas Swallow Jr. called to serve as the branch president or leader of the Dunmow Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

1857

At a Priesthood meeting of the Essex Conference held May 6, 1857, Elder William Clark was released as president of the Dunmow Branch and Elder Thomas Swallow was ordained an Elder and appointed president of the branch.

At the same meeting Elder William Fuller stated that the saints of the Dunmow Branch were feeling firstrate and were distributing tracts. Elder Thomas Slight was appointed president of the Braintree Branch and Dunmow District.

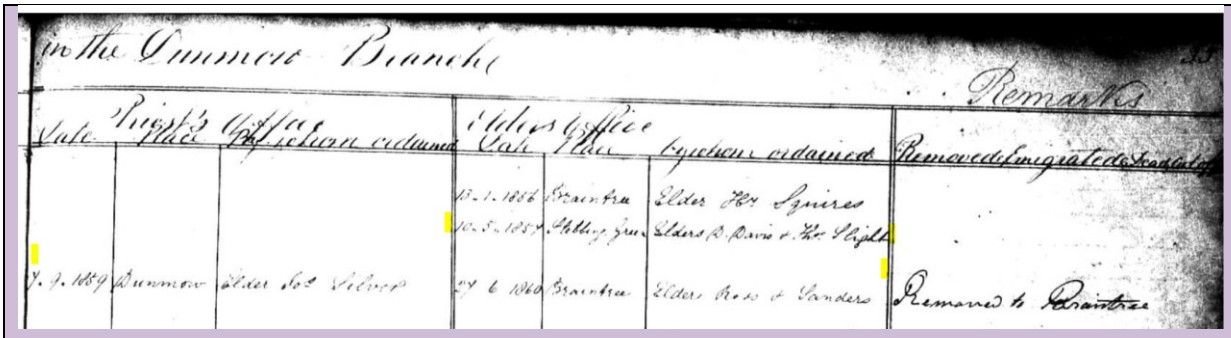
(Ibid p. 96 & 98) Lib. No. 259

Source: *British Mission History 1841-1971*, Volume 5, part 2, image 26, Dunmow Branch, LR 1140 2, Church History Library, online digital images, accessed 4 October 2016 at https://dcms.lds.org

10 May 1857
Event: Thomas Swallow Jr. ordained to the office of Elder in Melchezidek Priesthood of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch

Record of ordinations of Officers

No.	Names	Priests Office Date	Priests Office Place	Priests Office By whom ordained	Teachers Office Date	Teachers Office Place	Teachers Office By whom ordained
1	William Clark						
2	Thos Swallow Jun						
14	Thos Swallow Jun	10. 1857	Stebbing prem	Elder Sat Sanders			
17	Wm McLachlan						



Priest's Office			Elder's Office			Remarks
Date	Place	By whom ordained	Date	Place	By whom ordained	Removed, Emigrated, Excluded
			18-1-1856	Braintree	Elder Hy Squires	
			10-5-1857	Stebbing Grn	Elders D. Davis & Thos Slight	
7-9-1857	Dunmow	Elder Jos Silver	24-6-1860	Braintree	Elder Ross & Sanders	Removed to Braintree

Thomas Swallow Junr/ Elder's Office: 10-5-1857, Stebbing Green/ by whom ordained: Elders D. Davis & Thos. Slight

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Dunmow Branch (Essex), Record of members, 1816-1873, (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150-3400, USA, FHL film #86995, item 16, no page #.

18 September 1857

Event: Chelmsford Chronicle Newspaper article about Mormon Conference held in London

Mormon Conference in London.

This sect held its sixth annual conference last week at the Adelaide Gallery, Lowther Arcade, Strand. It was presided over by "two of the apostles," Brothers Orson Pratt and Ezra Benson. About 600 persons were present in the morning, about 1,000 in the afternoon, and upwards of 1,000 in the evening, most of whom, judging from appearances were Latter-day Saints or Mormons. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, and consisted chiefly of addresses.

Brother Pratt described in forcible language the scriptural claims of Mormonism. Delegates were present from different parts of the country.

From the statements of Pastor Ross, the representative of London, it appeared that £1,260 had been subscribed during the past year for emigration and other purposes. The exertions of the priesthood in the good work had been universally received and accepted. Preaching in the streets, lanes, and other places had been revived, and where there had been opposition great wisdom had been evidenced.

The President of the Kent Conference said they had had very pleasant times. He looked upon the Saints there, who numbered 550, as a "first-class lot of people, as they supported 13 elders, and also paid their tithing," and approved all that the elders proposed. They had also to bear their share of opposition, but they had felt the better for it.

The President from Essex said he had re-baptized in his district 241 out of 374. The people were first-rate in the work, and willing to pay their tithes and offerings. The Lord had been with them this year more than ever.

The President from Reading was happy to be present, surrounded as he was by saints and servants of the Great God.

A pastor from Southampton and Dorsetshire complained of the want of honesty "on the part of the learned editors." Not long since the papers teemed with accounts of the vicious character of their elders—of their doing everything unbecoming a man, much less a saint—circulated by Judge Drummond. It had been proved by the American papers that Judge Drummond had invented his stories to injure the Latter-day Saints and to bring them into collision with the United States' government.

The Sheffield delegate (a gentleman from Utah) said the "Saints" in his district were not rich "but good looking," as they enjoyed the spirit of the Lord, which made them look and feel well. He himself had been baptized and received the Holy Ghost by laying on of hands. He conjured his hearers to become Mormons and forsake their sins. They were, he said, the most temperate people in the world. Let them just go into their houses. Where were their pipes? They had thrown them away. Where were their teapots? They had no use for them. He declared that Joe Smith had done more good than any man since our Saviour, and that Brigham Young was a great and mighty prophet and father in Israel.

The proceedings of the afternoon were pleasantly varied by refreshments, such as gingerbeer and other cooling drinks. Here and there might be noticed affectionate pairs with their arms round each other's waists.

The proceedings of the evening consisted chiefly of a rapid review of the origin and history of Mormonism down to the present time by Mr. Orson Pratt.

Collections were made after each service.

At a second meeting the proceedings opened by the meeting singing in a loud strain one of their favourite hymns, led on by Elder Bernard, to the tune of "The Low-backed Car." The purport of this song was the long looked-for day when they would all go home to Zion (Utah), but the execution of the ditty seemed to be rather a painful effort to Brother Bernard, as it was also to those of the audience who happened not to be Mormons.

The blessing of God was frequently asked upon these extraordinary proceedings, and asked with a flippancy and irreverence very shocking to a well-regulated mind. Another of the elders sang a song, styled "Sectarian Nonsense," one verse of which ridiculed the absurdity of a man when he is ill going to a doctor, as the Gentiles (*i. e.* all who are Mormons) do, instead of going to an elder of the church to be healed.

One of the Yankee Elders, fresh from the Salt Lake Valley, said he "felt fust-rate." He could fetch in firin', if they wanted it; and he calculated he was always "to hand" when anybody was wanted to move the fixins, to hunt up the lost sheep, or to drive the oxen. When anythin' of this kind was to be done, he was always to hand to do the best he could; but he wasn't much of a hand at discoursin'. He drew a pitiable picture of the heathenism of this country, and gave a glowing description of the enlightenment and happiness of the saints in Utah. He said he had been persecuted with the saints all his life; and just as he was settling down in peace at Utah, the servant of the Lord sent him forth to England to warn this wicked generation, and he obeyed, although it was a great trial to him.

A Mr. Harrison, who was one of the very few Englishmen amongst these Mormon prophets, next addressed the meeting; but the donkey again interrupted, and the animal's exertions were ably seconded by some of the youngsters, some of whom were eventually obliged to be removed. Mr. Harrison said that Mormonism and its professors were not to be judged by existing standards, for they were far above and beyond them. It had been said that Mormonism was unnecessary, because there was nothing new in it that was true, and nothing true in it that was new. This was not the case. It supplemented the revelations of the Bible and completed them. They had been accused of saying nothing yesterday of polygamy. The polygamy they advocated was not the lustful polygamy of the Orientals. For his part, he said —— all such polygamy (laughter, and groans of "amen"). The polygamy of the Mormons, was a system which controlled the lusts and passions of mankind, and reduced the marital duties to some kind of "system." Mormonism did not allow men and women to rush into matrimony as dictated by their passions, and without any guiding principle. Mormonism came to them with principles adapted to every condition of a man's life; it entered into the privacy of the chamber, and controlled every action. It taught men to act as God would have them act. This was the difference between the Mormonite polygamy and the Oriental system. The scriptures themselves were written by polygamists, and he had been taught to study the writings of those polygamists in his youth, and to pray over them; he had done so, and he found that set of polygamists so good that he thought he would try the other lot (the Mormons). [This coarse jest was received with laughter by the "saints.")

Another elder then indulged in a "little harmony" about "Sleepy Parsons," the chorus to which was—

"Heigho! you sleepy parsons!
Ha! ha! ha! ha! what a lark!
After all your college learning
You will find you're in the dark."

The very reverend elder gave this song with much vigour to the air of a well-known nigger melody, "Oh, Susannah! don't you cry for me;" and he added to the effect by vigorous slaps of his hands upon his stalwart thighs, after the most approved fashion of the Ethiopian serenaders. The effect was very much relished by the audience, who loudly applauded.

Sister Pearce and several other sisters subsequently sang.

An elder, with a strong Yankee accent, advised the sisters to sell off their ornaments, which took them so long every day to dust, and to put the money into the emigration fund, to enable them to "gather out of Babylon"—*i. e.*, to leave this country for Utah.

The Apostle Orson Pratt then gave the "sisters" some advice on the subject of marriage. He said that marriage, if celebrated by the Mormon church, which alone had full authority, extended not only till death, but throughout eternity. He urged them not to marry men who were not Mormons, or else when they awoke in the Day of Judgment they would find themselves without husbands, and be obliged to remain single throughout eternity. This he described to be a horrible eventuality.

Ezra Benson, another apostle from the Salt Lake Valley, addressed the audience in his shirt sleeves. His speech was full of Yankee humour, rather coarse, but telling well with the saints. He, too, said he felt "fust-rate." He referred to the subject of marriage, and to his own wives and children whom he had left in Utah, and said he believed that all his wives would not apostatise, and that, therefore, he would not be likely to undergo the misery of remaining single in heaven. He described Brigham Young as the best and holiest man in the world, and said he did not wonder at the sisters falling in love with him. Every good man, he said, ought to have more than one wife. He said he would advise the editors who abused them to consult their works, and they would find everything "as right as taturs." He indulged in a variety of jokes of the same class.

The proceedings terminated shortly after ten o'clock.

Source: The British Newspaper Archive, "Mormon Conference in London," Chelmsford Chronicle, Friday, 18 September 1857, pg. 5, www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk, accessed 27 October 2016.

11 December 1857

Event: Birth of grandchild, Esther Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7507793-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1858 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
11	Sixth December 1857 Warehouse Yard Stebbing	Esther	Girl	William Swallow	Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton	Maltster	x the mark of Jemima Swallow Mother Warehouse Yard Stebbing	Fourth January 1858	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910217

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GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

DAN

7341375 512076 04/15 WL/A1TPS

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1858 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 11/ When and where born: Sixth December 1857 Warehouse Yard, Stebbing/ Name: Esther/ Father: William Swallow/ Mother: Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton/ Occupation father: Maltster/ Informant: x the mark of Jemima Swallow, Mother, Warehouse Yard, Stebbing/ When Registered: Fourth January 1858/ James Brooks Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, Esther Swallow, Certified Birth Certificate received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jan/Mar 1858, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 333.

21 March 1858

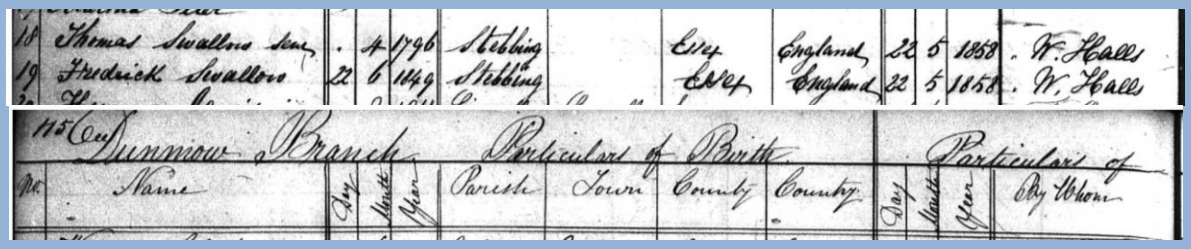
Event: Christening of grandchild, Esther Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Clowton Swallow at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England.

Pg. 190/ #117, Esther/ female/ daughter of William Swallow and Jemima Clouton/ Born: 11 Dec 1857/ Baptized: 21 Mar 1858

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Baptisms 1851-1869, D/NC 43/1/1, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

22 May 1858

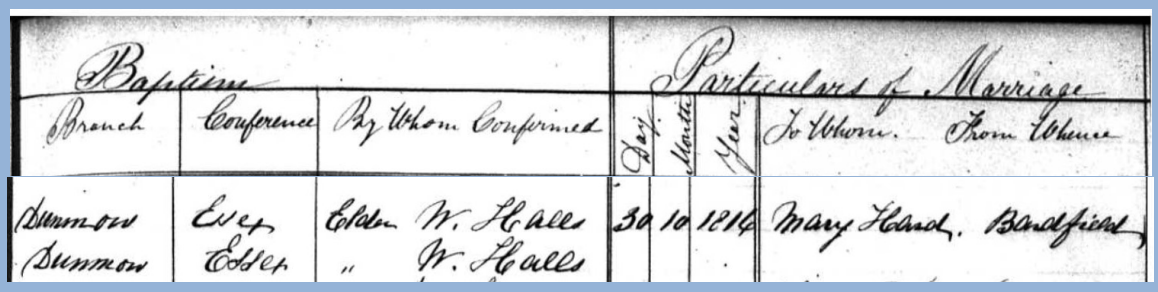
Event: Thomas Swallow rebaptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, England as evidence of recommitment to the church.



18	Thomas Swallow Senr	.	4	1796	Stebbing		Essex	England	22	5	1858	.	W. Halls
19	Frederick Swallow	22	6	1849	Stebbing		Essex	England	22	5	1858	.	W. Halls

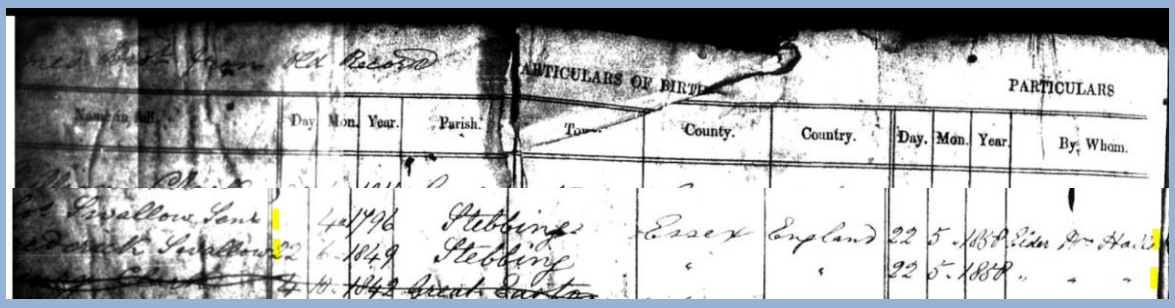
115 Dunmow Branch

No.	Name	Particulars of Birth: Day	Month	Year	Parish	Town	County	Country	Particulars of Baptism: Day	Month	Year	By Whom

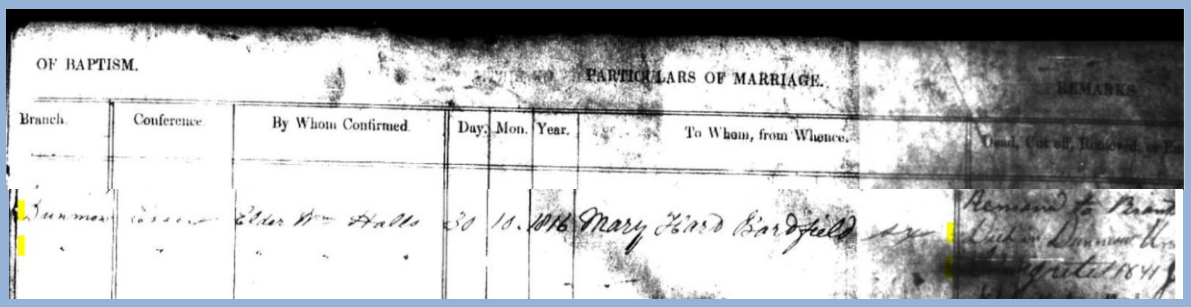


Baptism: Branch	Conference	By Whom Confirmed	Particulars of Marriage: Day	Month	Year	To Whom	From Whence
Dunmow	Essex	Elder W. Halls	30	10	1816	Mary Hard	Bardfield
Dunmow	Essex	" W. Halls					

A: Pg. 115/ Dunmow Branch/ No. 18/ Name: Thomas Swallow/ Birth: day-blank/ month-4/ year-1796/ Birthplace: parish-Stebbing, town-blank, County-Essex, Country-England/ Baptism: day-22/ month-5/ year-1858 by W. Halls Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference/ Confirmed by: Elder W. Halls/ Marriage: day-30/ month-10/ year-1816 to Mary Hard of Bardfield, Essex/ Remarks: blank



	Day	Mon.	Year.	Parish.	Town	County.	Country.	Day.	Mon.	Year.	By Whom.
Swallow Senr		4	1796	Stebbing		Essex	England	22	5	1858	Elder W. Halls
Frederick Swallow	22	6	1849	Stebbing				22	5	1858	"

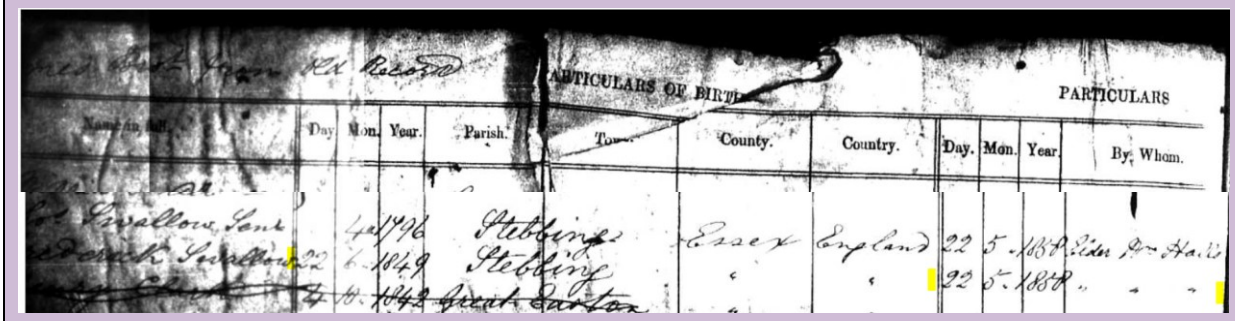


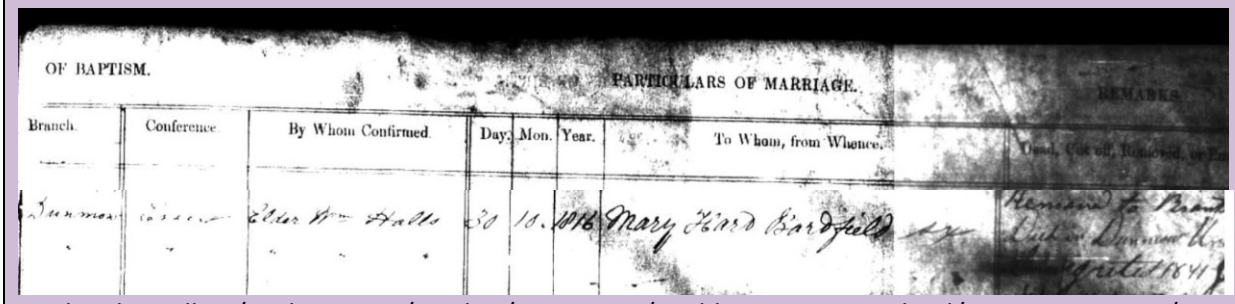
Branch	Conference	By Whom Confirmed	Day	Mon.	Year.	To Whom, from Whence.	Remarks
Dunmow	Essex	Elder W. Halls	30	10	1816	Mary Hard Bardfield	Removed to Stratford Gate in Dunmow Ward April 1841

B: Thomas Swallow// Birth: Day-blank/ Month-4/ Year-1796/ Parish-Stebbing/ County-Essex/ Country-England// Baptism: Day-22/ Month-5/ Year-1858 by Elder Wm Halls/ Branch-Dunmow/ Conference-Essex/ Confirmed by Elder Wm Halls// Marriage: Day-30/ Month-10/ Year-1816/ To Mary Heard, Bardfield-Essex// Remarks-Died in Dunmow Union

Source: A: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film #86997, item 7, pg. 115.
B: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch (Essex), Record of members, 1816-1873, (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film #86995, item 16.

22 May 1858
Event: Baptism of Frederick Swallow as a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (same time as his grandfather, Thomas Swallow b. 1797, was rebaptized)



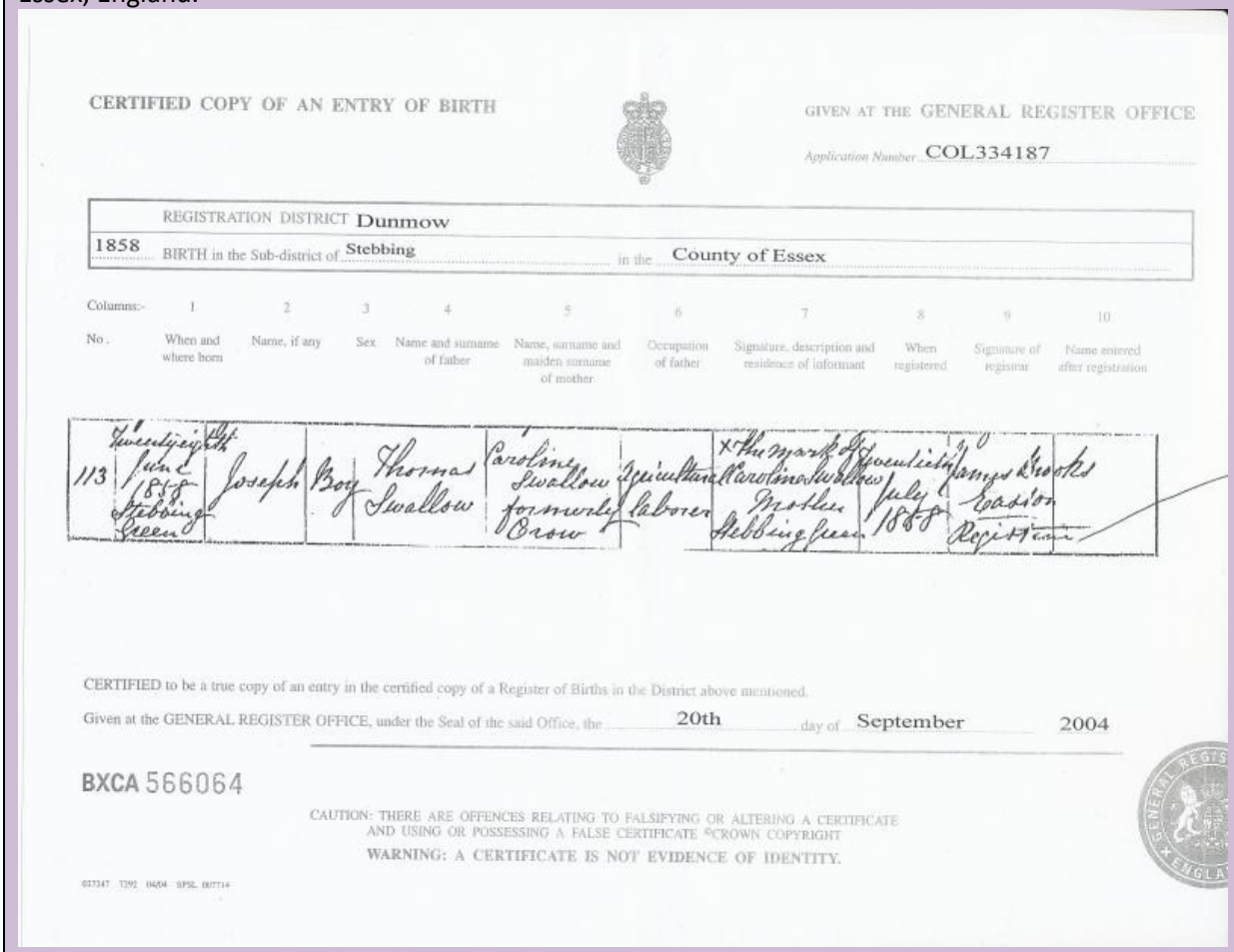


Frederick Swallow/Birth: Day-22/Moth-6/ Year-1849/ Stebbing, Essex, England/ Baptism: Day-22/ Month-5/ Year-1858/ by Elder Wm Halls/ Confirmed: Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference/ by: Elder Wm Halls/ Remarks: Emigrated 1871

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch (Essex), Record of members, 1816-1873, (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film #86995, item 16.

28 June 1858

Event: Birth of grandchild, Joseph Swallow, son of Thomas and Caroline Crow Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number COL334187

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Dunmow

1858 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
113	Twentieth eighth June 1858 Stebbing Green	Joseph	Boy	Thomas Swallow	Caroline Swallow formerly Crow	Agricultural Laborer	x the mark of Caroline Swallow Mother Stebbing Green	Twentieth July 1858	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 20th day of September 2004

BXCA 566064

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Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow
1858 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 113/ When and where born: Twenty eighth June 1858, Stebbing Green/ Name: Joseph/ Sex: Male/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Mother: Caroline Swallow formerly Crow/ Occupation Father: Agricultural Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Caroline Swallow, Mother, Stebbing Green/ When Registered: Twentieth July 1858/ James Brook Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Joseph Swallow,* Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail September 2004. Index: Jul/Sep 1858, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 287.

25 July 1858

Event: Blessing of grandchild, Joseph Swallow, son of Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Swallow, at the Dunmow Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

257 Dunmow Branch — Record of the

Name	Particulars of Birth Date	Place	Fathers & Mothers names	Particulars Date
Frederick Swallow				Received from
George Swallow				Received from
William Swallow	21. Sept. 1845	Stebbing - Essex	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	28 Oct. 1855
William Rich[d] French	5. May 1851	Felsted - Essex	John and Elizabeth French	29 Aug 1855
Joseph Swallow	28 June 1858	Stebbing Green Essex	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	25 July. 1858

Blessings of Children.

of Blessing Place	By whom blessed	Remarks Dead Removed Emigrated or if Baptized what No. in
Braintree	April 8th 1855	
Braintree	April 8th 1855.	
Stebbing	Elder David Sidney	
Felsted	Davis and Redington	
Stebbing Green	Elder Joseph Silver	

Pg. 257-258/ Dunmow Branch, Record of Blessings of Children/ Name: Joseph Swallow/ Birth: 28 June 1858, Stebbing Green, Essex/ Parents: Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Blessing: 25 July 1858, Stebbing Green, by Elder Joseph Silver

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film #86997, item 7, pgs. 257-258.

24 November 1859

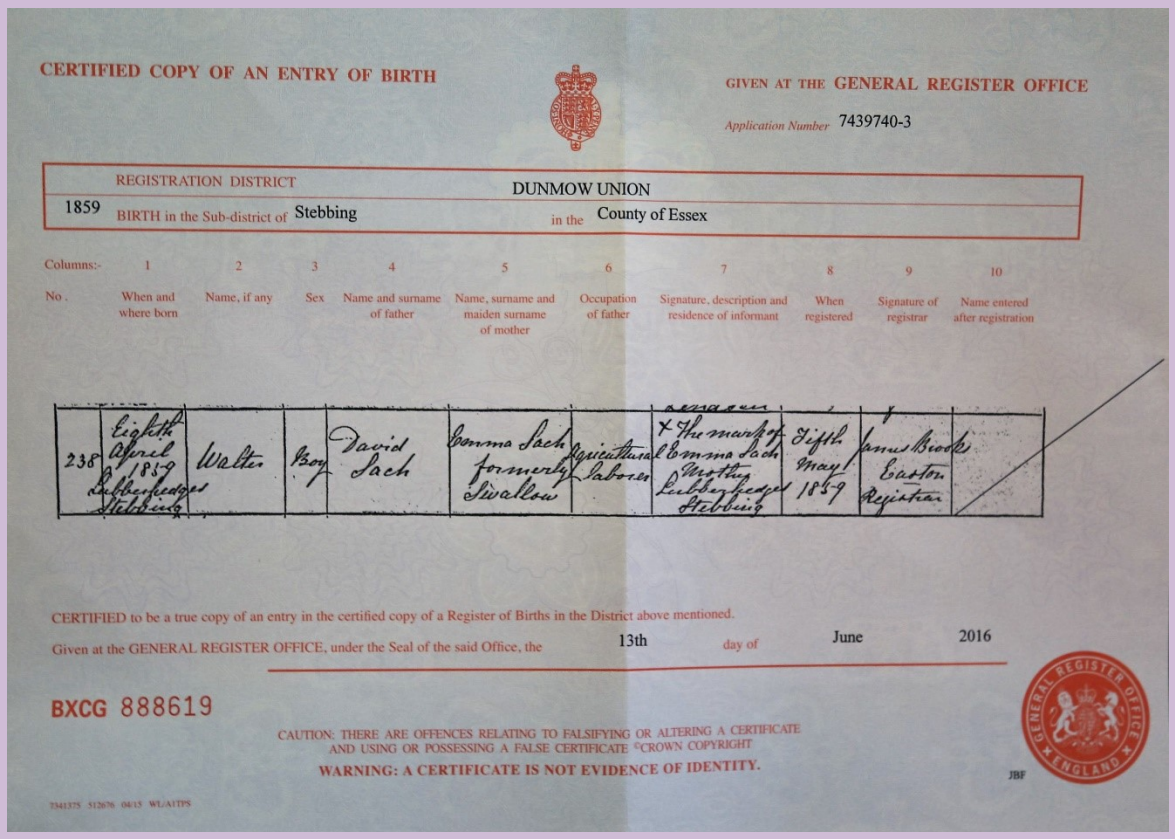
Event: Darwin's "On the Origin of the Species" was published.

Source: Wikipedia, "On the Origin of Species," https://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 27 October 2016.

8 April 1859

Event: Birth of grandchild, Walter Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich, at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District Dunmow Union
1859 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 238/ When and Where born: Eighth April 1859, Lubberhedges, Stebbing/ Name: Walter/ Sex: Boy/ Father: David Sach/ Mother: Emma Sach, formerly Swallow/ Occupation father: Agricultural Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Emma Sach, Mother, Lubberhedges, Stebbing/ When registered: Fifth May 1859/ James Brook Easton, Registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7439740-3

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1859 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
238	Eighth April 1859 Lubberhedges Stebbing	Walter	Boy	David Sach	Emma Sach formerly Swallow	Agricultural Labourer	X the mark of Emma Sach Mother Lubberhedges Stebbing	Fifth May 1859	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of June 2016

BXCG 888619

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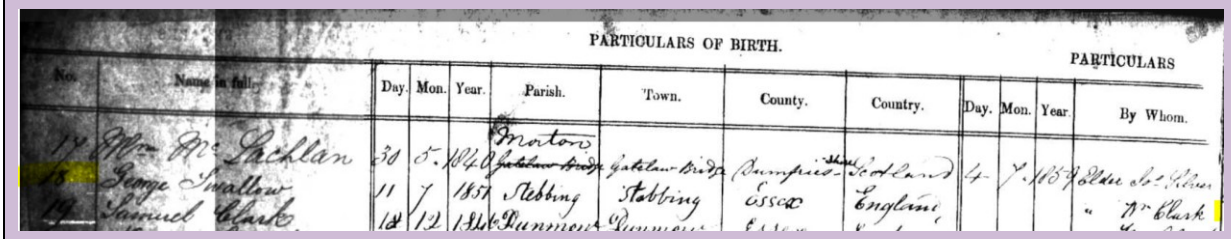
JBF

7341375 512676 04/15 WL/AUTPS

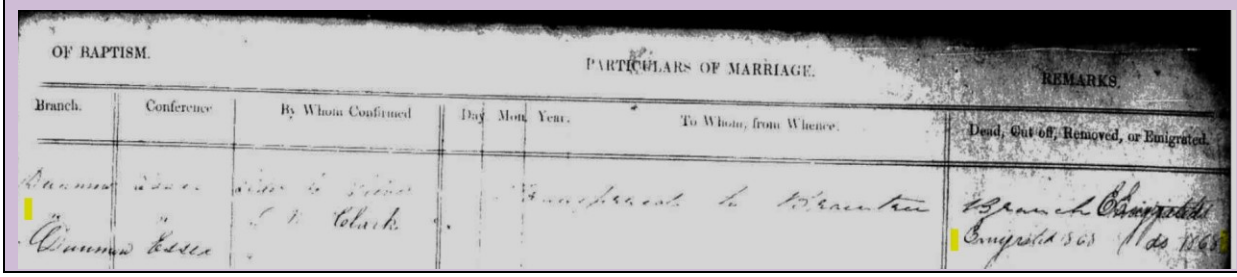
Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Walter Sach*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Apr/June 1859, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 342.

[12 July 1859]

Event: George Swallow baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch



No.	Name in full	Day.	Mon.	Year.	Parish.	Town.	County.	Country.	Day.	Mon.	Year.	By Whom.
14	Wm McLachlan	30	5	1842	Morton	Galston Bridge	Dumfries-shire	Scotland	4	7	1859	Elder Jos. Stone
15	George Swallow	11	7	1857	Stebbing	Stebbing	Essex	England				" Wm Clark
16	Samuel Clark	18	12	1846	Dunmow	Dunmow	Essex					



OF BAPTISM. Branch.	Conference	By Whom Confirmed	PARTICULARS OF MARRIAGE. Day	Mon.	Year.	To Whom, from Whence.	REMARKS. Dead, Cut off, Removed, or Emigrated.
Dunmow	Essex	Jos. Stone				Transferred to Manchester	Branch Organized
Dunmow	Essex	J. N. Clark					Emigrated 1868 Wm 1868

No. 18/ George Swallow // Birth: day-11/ month- 7/ Year-1851/ parish-Stebbing/ county-Essex/ Country- England// Baptism: Date blank/ by Elder Wm Clark/ Dunmow Branch/ Essex Conference/ Confirmed by Elder Wm Clark// Marriage: blank/ Remarks: Emigrated, 1868

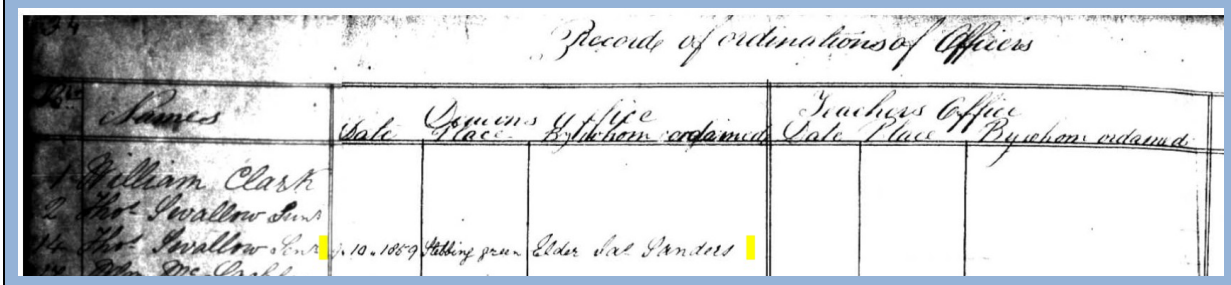
Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, Record of members, 1816-1873 [Dunmow Branch, England], (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA. item 16-Dunmow Branch/ FHL film #86995, no page number.

9 October 1859
Event: Christening of grandchild, Walter Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich, at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

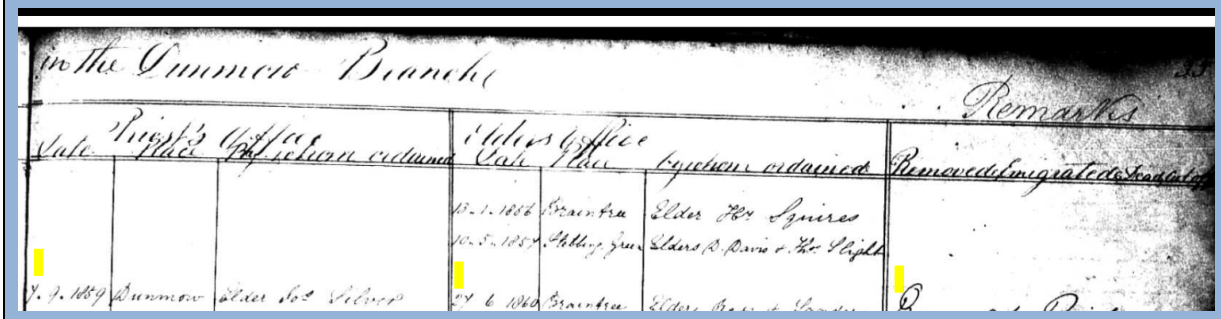
#136/ Walter, son of David Saich and Emma Swallow/ born 8 April 1859/ Labs Road, Stebbing/ Baptized 9 Oct 1859, Laborer.

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church, Baptisms 1851-1869, D/NC 43/1/1, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

9 October 1859
Event: Thomas Swallow ordained a Deacon in the Aaronic Priesthood of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, England


Records of ordinations of Officers

No.	Names	Priests Office Date	Place	By whom ordained	Teachers Office Date	Place	By whom ordained
1	William Clark						
2	Thos Swallow Sen						
14	Thos Swallow Sen	9. 10. 1859	Stebbing green	Elder Jas Sanders			

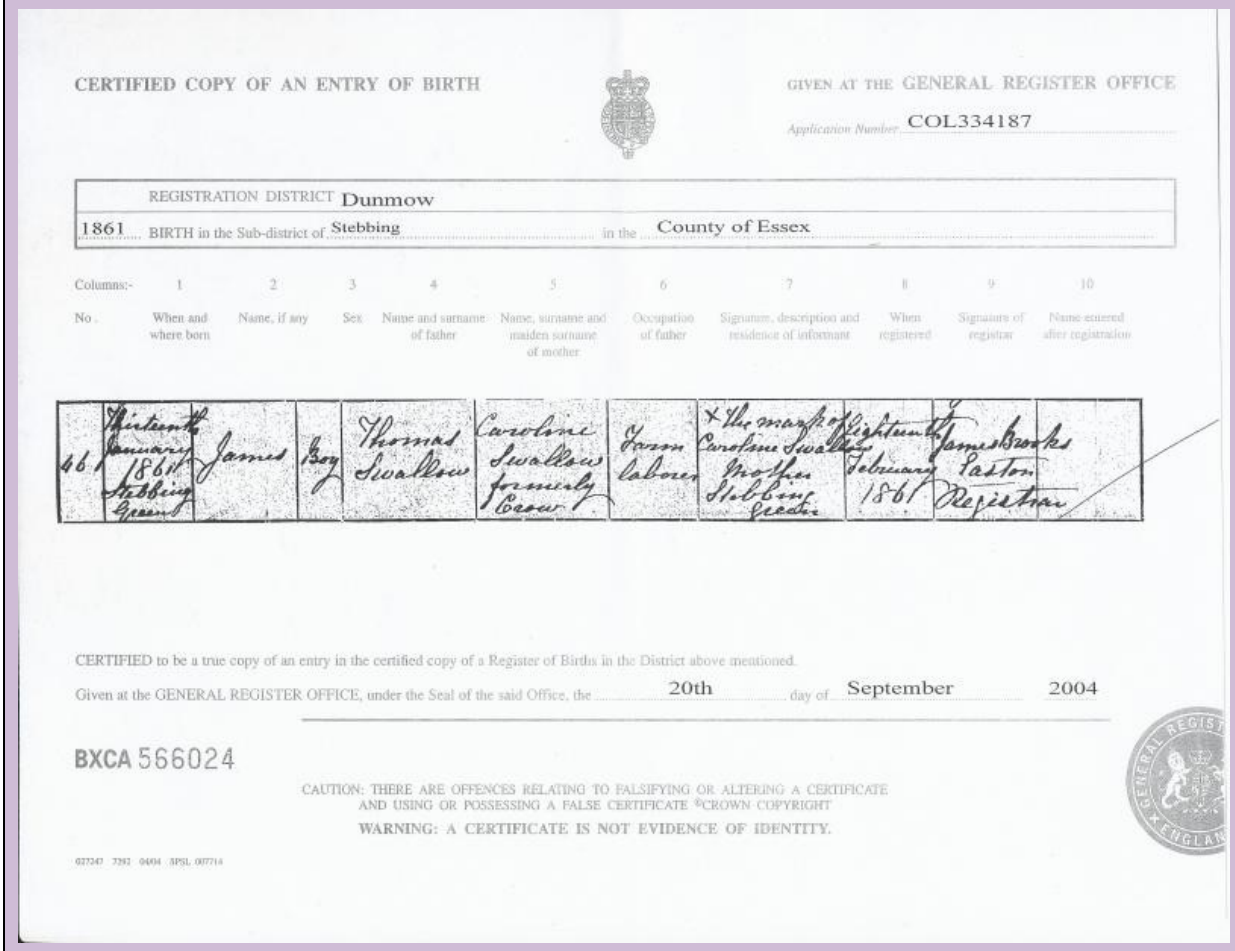

in the Dunmow Branch

Date	Priests Office Place	By whom ordained	Elders Office Date	Place	By whom ordained	Remarks Removed, Emigrated, Excommunicated
			10. 1. 1856	Braintree	Elder Thos Squires	
			10. 5. 1859	Stebbing Green	Elders B. Davis & Thos Shipp	
7. 9. 1859	Dunmow	Elder Jas Silver	7. 6. 1860	Braintree	Elder [illegible]	

No. 14/ Thos Swallow Sen/ Deacon: 9-10-1859, Stebbing Green by Elder Jas Sanders

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, Record of members, 1816-1873 [Dunmow Branch, England], (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA. item 16-Dunmow Branch/ FHL film #86995, pg. 34, "Records of Ordinations of Officers."

13 January 1861
Event: Birth of grandchild, James Swallow, son of Thomas and Caroline Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number COL334187

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Dunmow

1861 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
461	Thirteenth January 1861 Stebbing Green	James	Boy	Thomas Swallow	Caroline Swallow formerly Crow	Farm labourer	x the mark of Caroline Swallow Mother Stebbing Green	Eighteenth February 1861	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 20th day of September 2004

BXCA 566024

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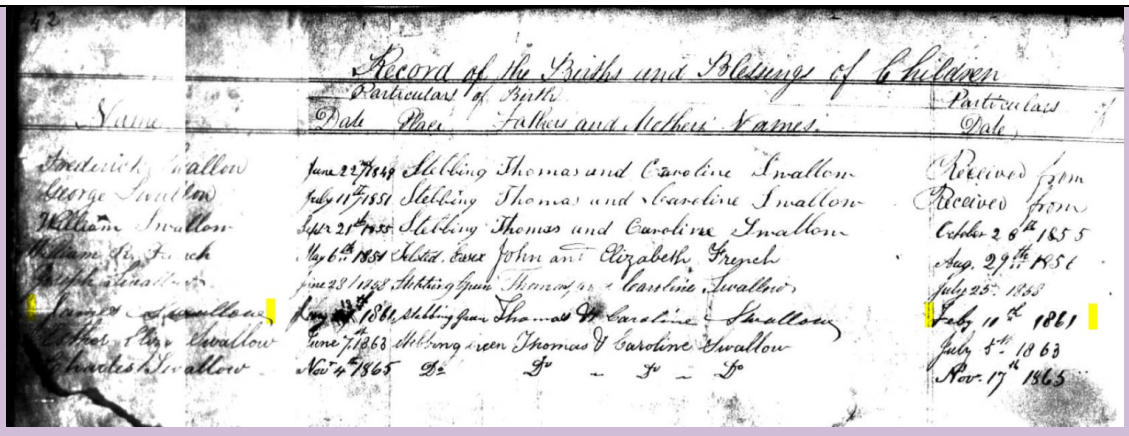
Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow
1861 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 461/ When and Where born: Thirteenth January 1861, Stebbing Green / Name: James/ Sex: Male/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Mother: Caroline Swallow Formerly Crow/ Occupation: Farm laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Caroline Swallow, mother, Stebbing Green/ When Registered: Eighteenth February 1861/ James Brooks Easton, Registrar

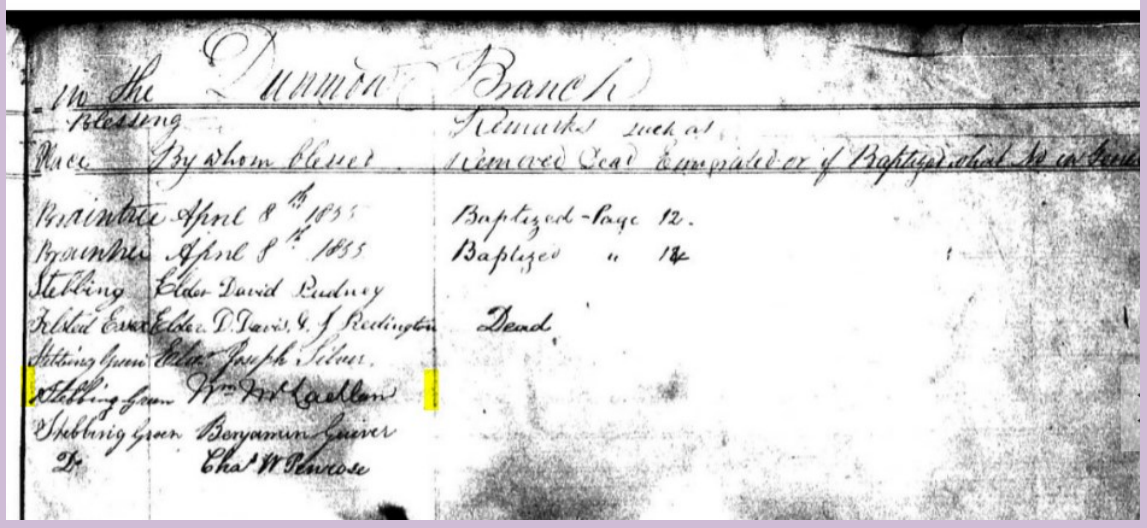
Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *James Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail September 2004, Index: Dunmow Registration District, 1861 Jan/Mar, Volume 4A, pg. 331.

10 February 1861
Event: Blessing of grandchild, James Swallow, Dunmow Branch, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



Record of the Births and Blessings of Children

Name	Particulars of Birth: Date	Place	Fathers and Mothers Names	Particulars of Date
Frederick Swallow	June 22nd 1848	Stebbing	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	Received from
George Swallow	July 11th 1851	Stebbing	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	Received from
William Swallow	Apr. 21st 1855	Stebbing	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	October 28th 1855
William St. French	May 6th 1854	Felsted, Essex	John and Elizabeth French	Aug. 29th 1856
Joseph Swallow	June 23 1858	Stebbing Green	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	July 25th 1858
James Swallow	[illegible] 1861	Stebbing Green	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	Feby 11th 1861
Esther Mary Swallow	June 7th 1863	Stebbing Green	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	July 5th 1863
Charles Swallow	Nov 4th 1865	Do	Do — Do — Do	Nov. 17th 1865



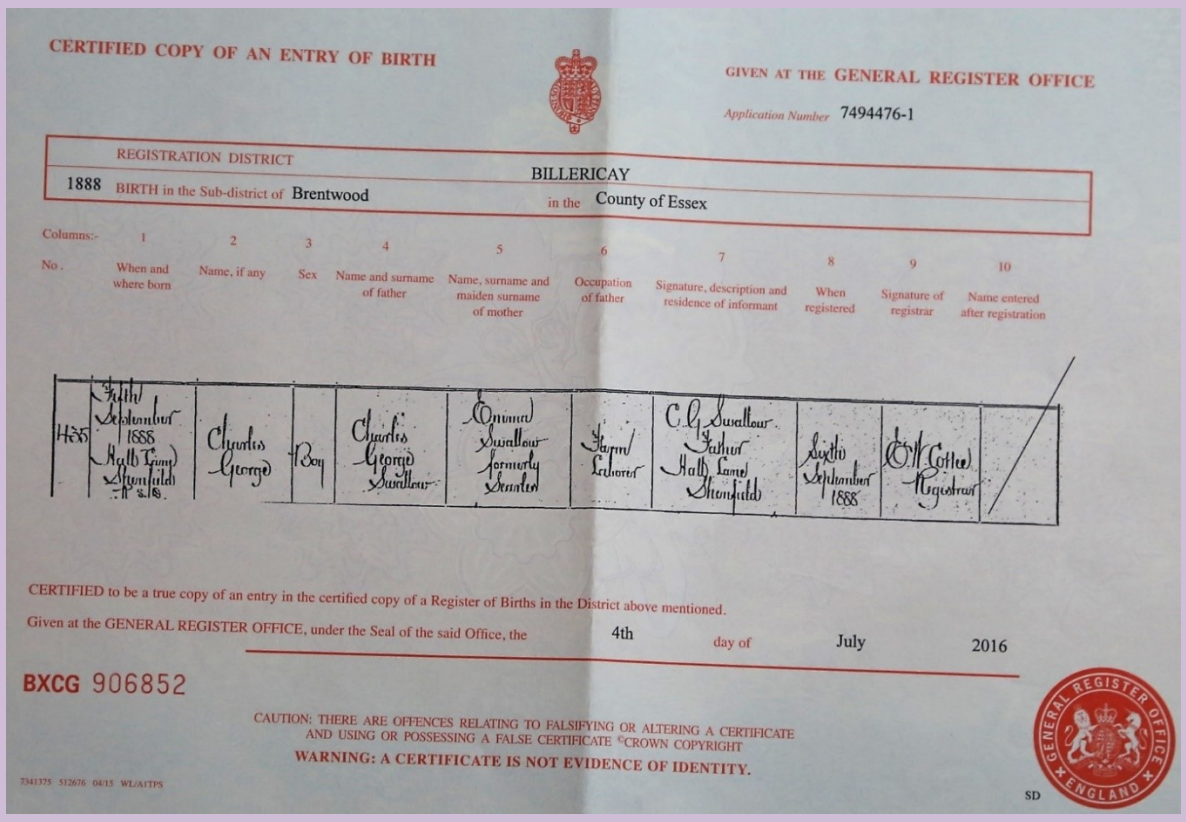
No. the Dunmow Branch

Place	Blessing: By whom Blessed	Remarks such as: Removed Dead Excommunicated or if Baptized what No. in Record
Braintree	April 8th 1855	Baptized - Page 12.
Braintree	April 8th 1855	Baptized " 14
Stebbing	Elder David Rudney	
Felsted Essex	Elder D. Davis & J. Rodington	Dead
Stebbing Green	Elder Joseph Silver	
Stebbing Green	Wm McLachlan	
Stebbing Green	Benjamin Carver	
Do	Chas W. Penrose	

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, Record of members, 1816-1873 [Dunmow Branch, England], (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA. item 16-Dunmow Branch/ FHL film #86995, pg. 42, "Record of the Births and Blessings of Children."

24 April 1861
Event: Birth of grandchild, George Charles Swallow, son of William and Jemima Swallow, at Stebbing, Essex, England.

Certified copy of an Entry of Birth given at the General Register Office,
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1861. Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
#101/ When and where born: Twenty fourth April 1861, Warehouse Stebbing/ Name: George Charles/ Sex: boy/ Name of father: William Swallow/ Name of mother: Jemima Swallow formerly Clowton/ Occupation father: Farm Laborer/ Signature of informant: X the mark of Jemima Swallow, mother, Warehouse, Stebbing/ When registered: Fourth June 1861/ Registrar: James Brooks Easton, Registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7494476-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT BILLERICAY

1888 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Brentwood in the County of Essex

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
1055	Fifth September 1888 Hall Farm Stonefield	Charles George	Boy	Charles George Swallow	Emma Swallow formerly Saunter	Farm Laborer	C. G. Swallow Father Hall Farm Stonefield	Sixth September 1888	C. W. Cottee Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 4th day of July 2016

BXCG 906852

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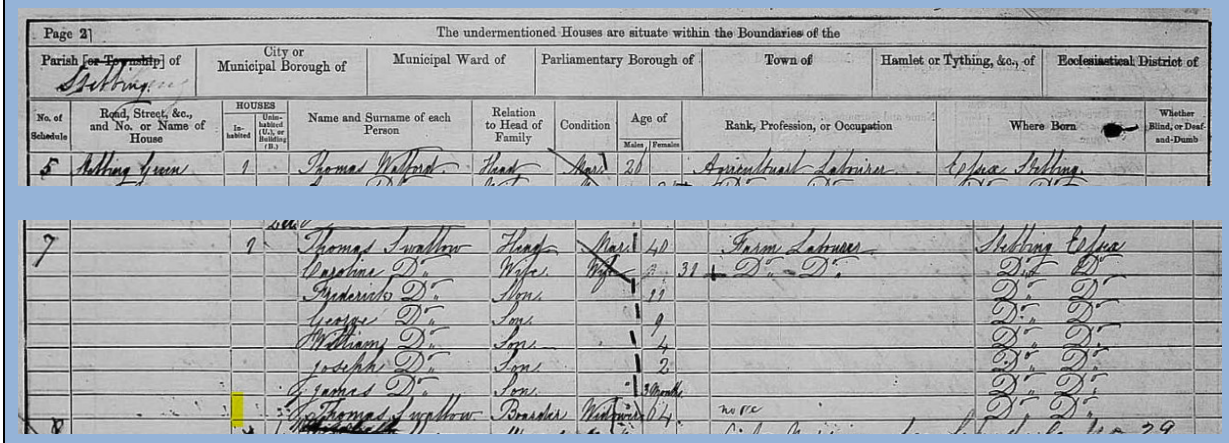
7341375 512676 04/15 WL/AITPS

SD

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, George Charles Swallow, certified birth certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Apr/June 1861, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 344.

1861

Event: Thomas Swallow in the 1861 British Census



Page 2 | The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	Ecclesiastical District of
Stebbing						

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.), or Building (B.)	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf-and-Dumb
5	Stebbing Green	1		Thomas Walford	Head	Mar.	26		Agricultural Labourer	Essex Stebbing	
7		1		Thomas Swallow	Head	Mar.	40		Farm Labourer	Stebbing Essex	
				Caroline Do.	Wife	Wife		31	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	
				Frederick Do.	Son		14			Do. Do.	
				George Do.	Son		9			Do. Do.	
				William Do.	Son		4			Do. Do.	
				Joseph Do.	Son		2			Do. Do.	
				James Do.	Son		3 Months			Do. Do.	
8				Thomas Swallow	Boarder	Widower	64		none	Do. Do.	

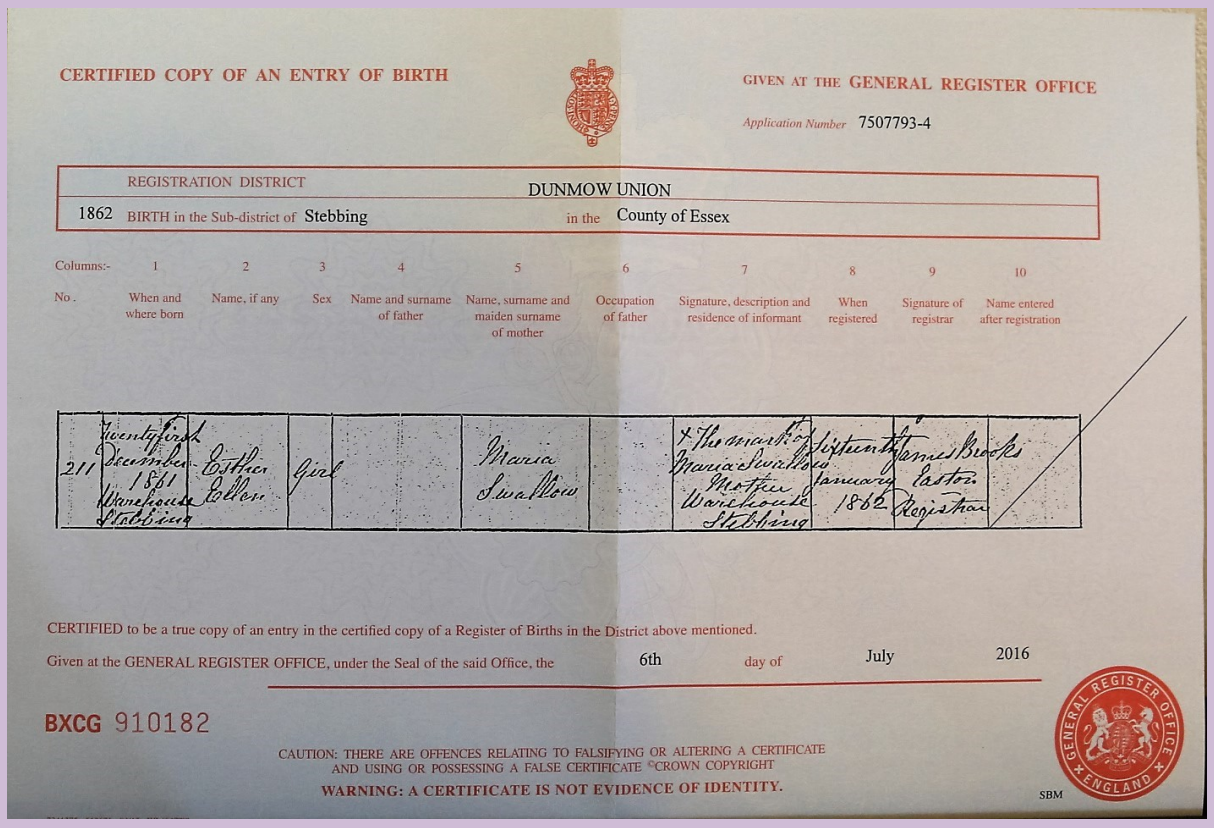
1861 British Census: England, Essex, Stebbing

7 Stebbing Green/ Inhabited/ Thomas Swallow/ Head/ Married/ Male/ age: 40/ Occupation: Farm Laborer/ born: Stebbing, Essex

Caroline Swallow/ Wife/ Female/ age: 31/ Occupation: ditto ditto/ born: Stebbing, Essex
Frederick Swallow/ Son/ Male/ age: 11 / born: Stebbing, Essex
George Swallow/ Son/ Male/ age: 9/ born: Stebbing, Essex
William Swallow/ Son/ Male/ age: 4/ born: Stebbing, Essex
Joseph Swallow/ Son/ Male/ age: 2/ born: Stebbing, Essex
James Swallow/ Son/ Male/ age: 3 month/ born: Stebbing, Essex
Thomas Swallow/ Boarder/ Widower/ Male/ age: 64/ Occupation: none/ born: Stebbing, Essex

Source: "England and Wales Census, 1861" database with images, *FamilySearch* (https://familysearch.org) Thomas Swallow in household of Thomas Swallow, Stebbing, Essex, England, accessed 3 July 2016.

21 December 1861
Event: Birth of great grandchild, Esther Ellen Swallow, daughter of Maria Swallow



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7507793-4

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1862 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
211	Twenty first December 1861 Warehouse Stebbing	Esther Ellen	Girl		Maria Swallow		X the mark of Maria Swallow Mother Warehouse Stebbing	Sixteenth January 1862	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910182

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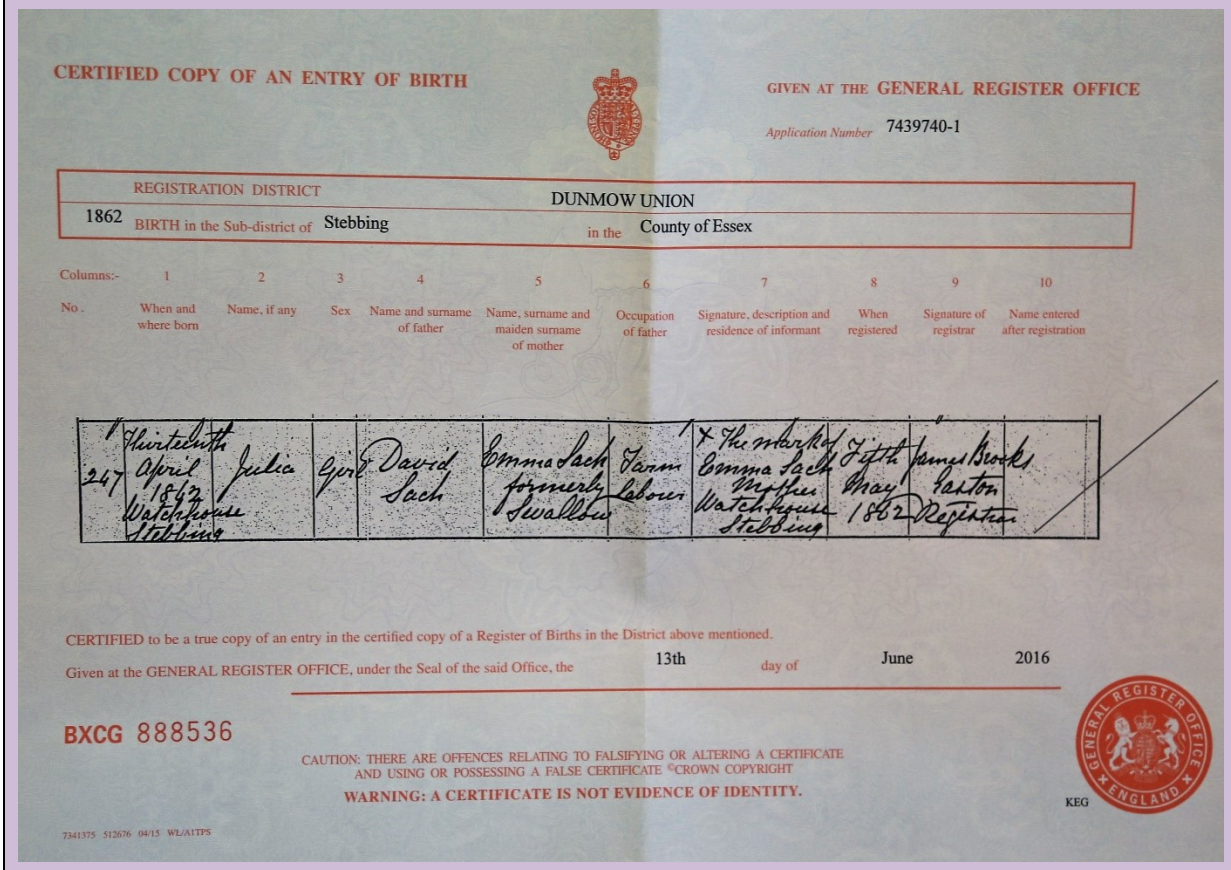
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

SBM

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth given at the General Register Office
1862 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
#211/ Born: Twenty first December 1861, Warehouse, Stebbing/ Name: Esther Ellen/ Girl/ Father: blank/ Mother: Maria Swallow/ Father Occupation: blank/ Informant: X the mark of Maria Swallow, Mother, Warehouse, Stebbing/ Registered: Sixteenth January 1862/ Registrar: James Brooks Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, Certified Birth Certificate, *Esther Ellen Swallow*, received by mail by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jan/Mar 1862, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 324.

13 April 1862
Event: Birth of grandchild, Julia Saich, daughter of David and Emma Swallow Saich at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7439740-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1862 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:- No.	1 When and where born	2 Name, if any	3 Sex	4 Name and surname of father	5 Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	6 Occupation of father	7 Signature, description and residence of informant	8 When registered	9 Signature of registrar	10 Name entered after registration
247	Thirteenth April 1862 Watchhouse Stebbing	Julia	Girl	David Sach	Emma Sach formerly Swallow	Farm Labourer	x The mark of Emma Sach Mother Watchhouse Stebbing	Fifth May 1862	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of June 2016

BXCG 888536

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GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

KEG

7341375 512676 04/15 WL/A1TPS

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1862 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 247/ When and Where born: Thirteenth April 1862 Watchhouse, Stebbing/ Name: Julia/ Sex: Girl/ Father: David Sach/ Mother: Emma Sach, formerly Swallow/ Occupation father: Farm laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Emma Sach, mother, Watchhouse, Stebbing/ When Registered: Fifth May 1862/ James Brooks Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Julia Sach*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Registration District: Dunmow, 1862 Apr/Jun, Vol 4A, pg. 352.

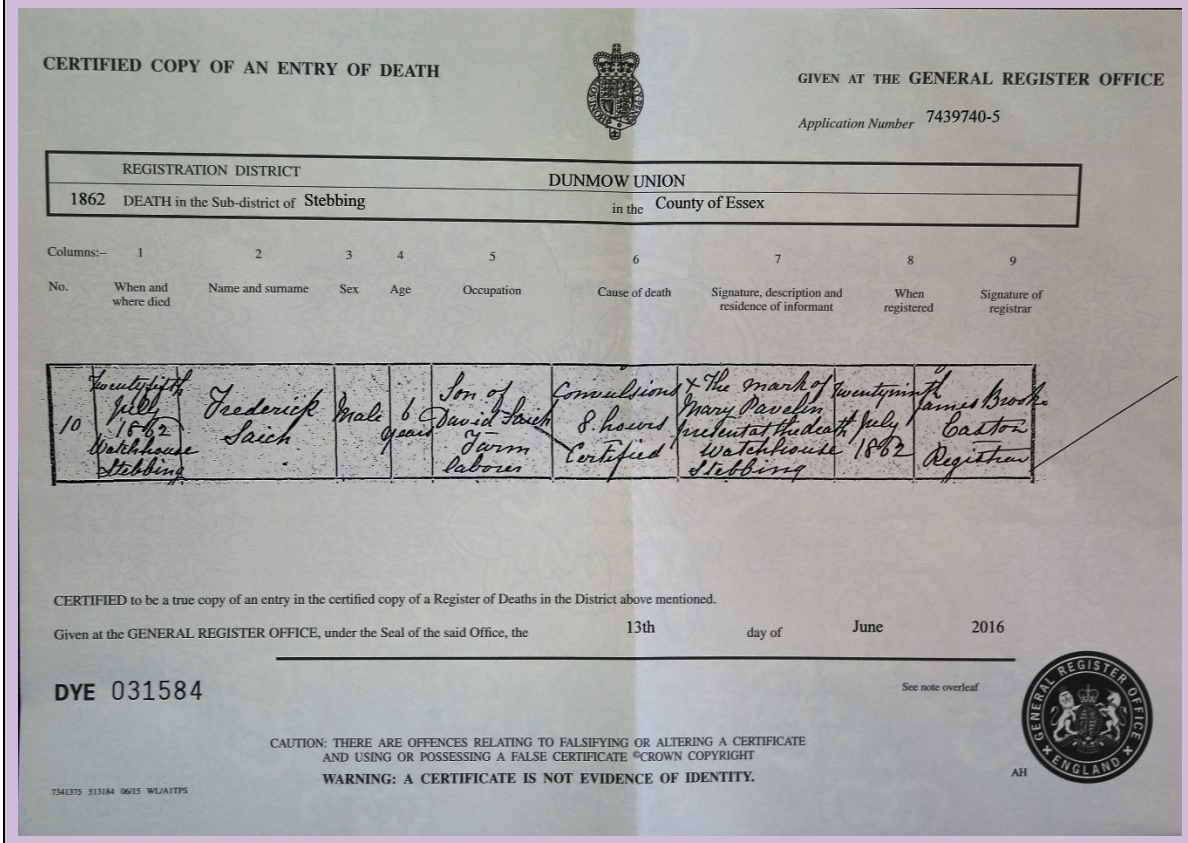
8 June 1862
Event: Christening of grandchild, Julia Saich, daughter of David and Emma Swallow Saich, at Stebbing Congregational Church, Stebbing, Essex, England

#179/ Julia/ female/ daughter of David Saich and Emma/ Born: 13 April 1862/ Baptized 8 Jun 1862, Stebbing

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Stebbing Congregational Church. (Essex), Baptisms 1851-1869; D/NC 43/1/1, records viewed on location by Paula Paradise, 2004.

25 July 1862

Event: Death of grandchild, Frederick Saich, son of David and Emma Swallow Saich at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7439740-5

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1862 DEATH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:–	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
10	Twentyfifth July 1862 Watchhouse Stebbing	Frederick Saich	Male	6 years	Son of David Saich Farm laborer	Convulsions 8 hours Certified	x The mark of Mary Pavelin Informant at the death Watchhouse Stebbing	Twentyninth July 1862	James Brooks Easton Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of June 2016

DYE 031584

See note overleaf

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7341375 513184 06/15 WL/ATTPS

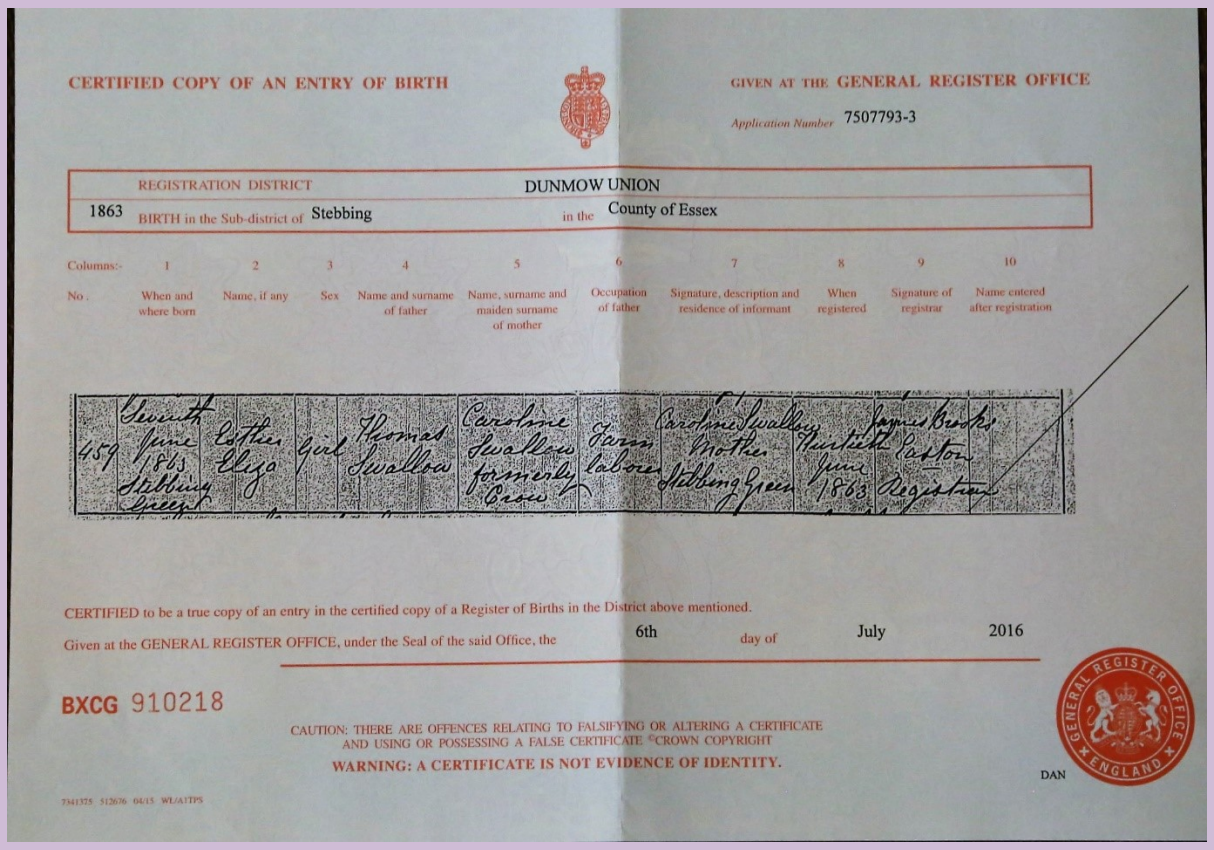
AH

Certified Copy of an Entry of Death Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1862 Death in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 10/ When and where died: Twenty fifth July 1862, Watchhouse, Stebbing/ Name: Frederick Saich/ Sex: Male/ Age: 6 years/ Occupation: Son of David Saich, Farm laborer/ Cause of death: Convulsions 8 hours, certified/ Informant: x the mark of May Pavelin present at the death, Watchhouse, Stebbing/ When registered: Twenty ninth July 1862/ James Brooks Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Frederick Saich*, Certified Death Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Jul/Sept 1862, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 201.

7 June 1863

Event: Birth of grandchild, Eliza Esther Swallow, daughter of Thomas and Caroline Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7507793-3

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1863 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
459	Seventh June 1863 Stebbing Green	Esther Eliza	Girl	Thomas Swallow	Caroline Swallow Formerly Crow	Farm laborer	Caroline Swallow Mother Stebbing Green	Thirtieth June 1863	James Brooks Easton Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 6th day of July 2016

BXCG 910218

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DAN

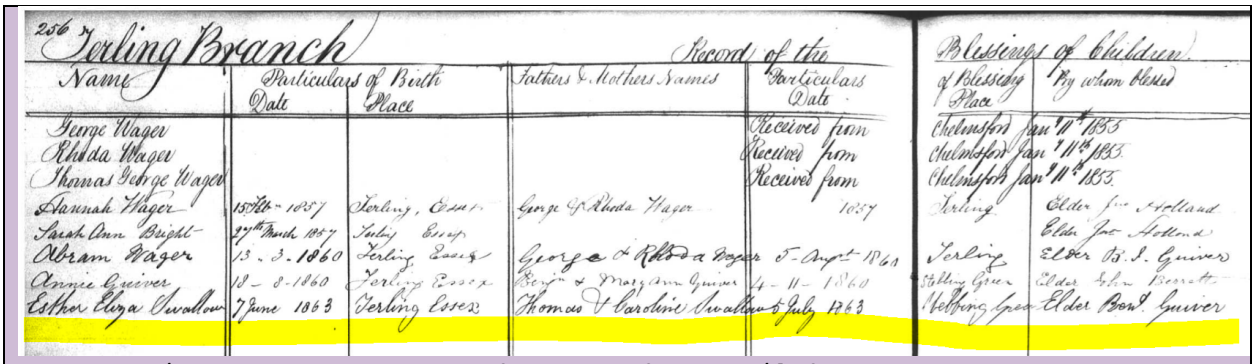
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

7341375 512676 04/15 WL/ATTPS

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth, Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union/ 1863 Birth in the Sub-District of Stebbing in the County of Essex/ #459/ Born: Seventh June 1863, Stebbing Green/ Name: Esther Eliza/ Girl/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Mother: Caroline Swallow Formerly Crow/ Occupation: Farm laborer/ Signature of Informant: Caroline Swallow, Mother, Stebbing Green/ Registered: Thirtieth June 1863/ Signature of registrar: James Brooks Easton, Registrar.

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk/ *Eliza Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail 18 August 2016, by Karen Rasmussen, Index: Registration District: Dunmow, 1863 Apr/Jun, Volume 4A, pg. 367,

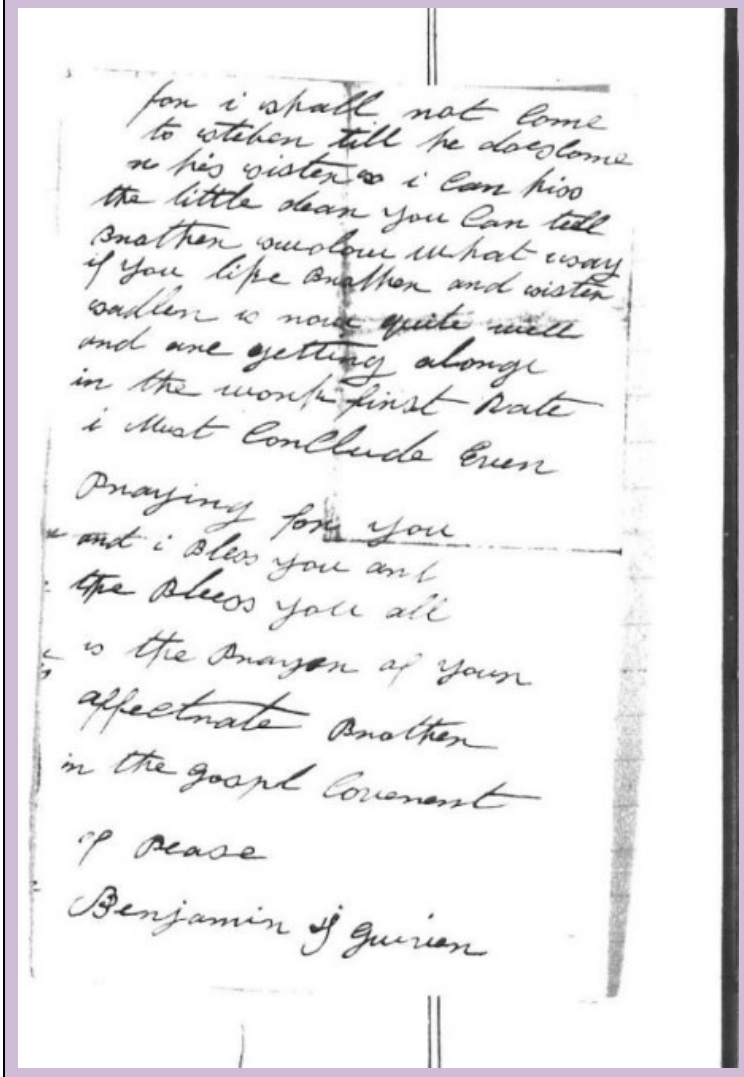
5 July 1863
Event: Blessing of grandchild, Esther Eliza Swallow, daughter of Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Swallow at Dunmow Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



256 Terling Branch — Record of the Blessings of Children

Name	Particulars of Birth Date	Place	Fathers & Mothers Names	Particulars Date	Blessings of Children Place	By whom blessed
George Wager				Received from	Chelmsford Jan 7th 1853	
Rhoda Wager				Received from	Chelmsford Jan 7th 1853	
Thomas George Wager				Received from	Chelmsford Jan 9th 1853	
Hannah Wager	15th Feb - 1837	Terling, Essex	George & Rhoda Wager	1837	Terling	Elder Jno Holland
Sarah Ann Bright	27th March 1857	Terling Essex				Elder Jno Holland
Abram Wager	13 - 8 - 1860	Terling Essex	George & Rhoda Wager	5 - August 1861	Terling	Elder B. S. Guiver
Annie Guiver	18 - 8 - 1860	Terling Essex	Benjn & Mary Ann Guiver	4 - 11 - 1860	Stebbing Green	Elder John Barrett
Esther Eliza Swallow	7 June 1863	Terling Essex	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	5 July 1863	Stebbing Green	Elder Bnj. Guiver

Pg. 257-258/ Dunmow Branch, Record of Blessings of Children/ [information on card stuck on this page] Name: Esther Eliza Swallow/ Birth: June 7th, 1863 / Parents: Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Blessing: 5 July 1863, Stebbing Green, by Bn Guiver.



for i shall not come
to stebbin till he does come
n his sister so i can kiss
the little dear you can tell
brother so love what i say
if you like brother and sister
sarlen is now quite well
and are getting alonge
in the world first rate
i must conclude Ever
Praying for you
and i bless you and
the bless you all
is the prayer of your
affectnate brother
in the gospel covenant
P Pease
Benjamin J Guiver

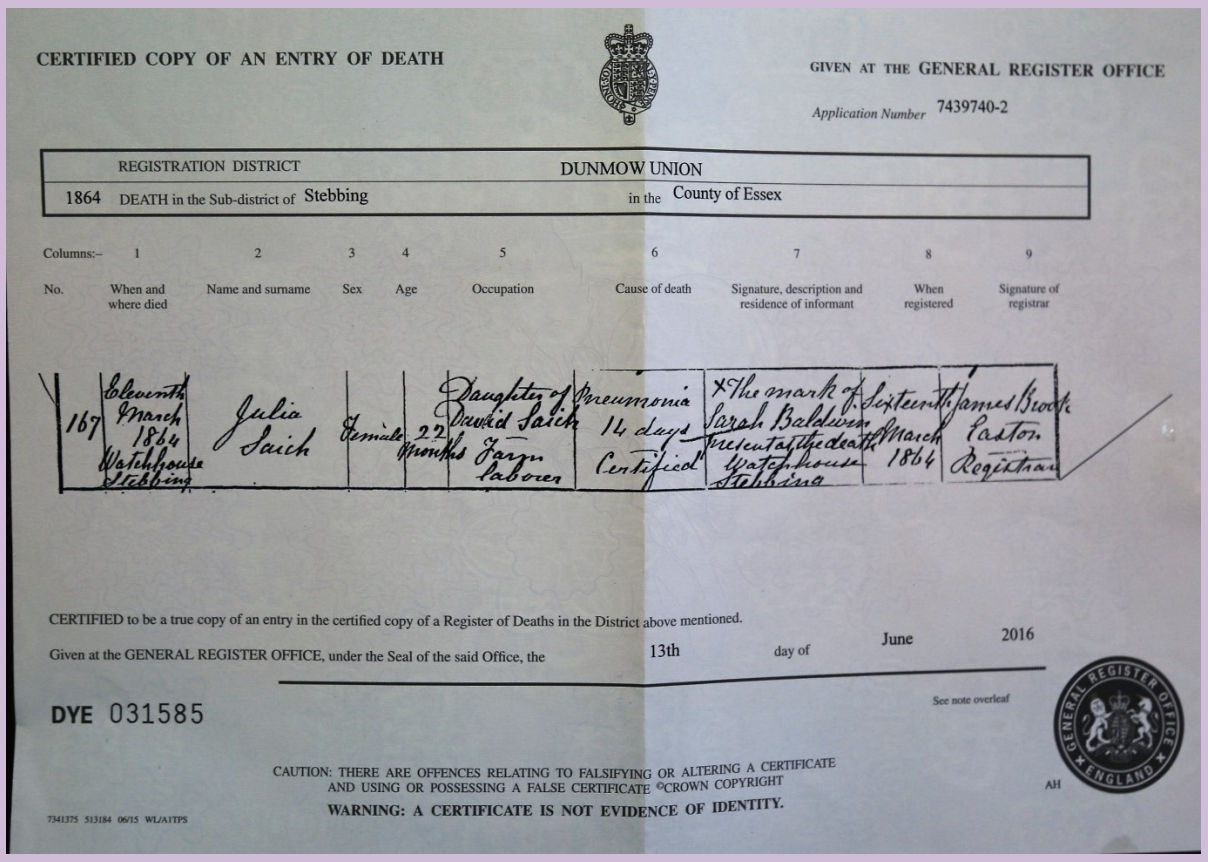
Card Stuck on this page reads:
Pg. 256 [pg. for Terling Branch]

"For I shall not come to Steben till he does come n his sister & I can kiss the little dear, you can tell Brother Swallow what to say if you like. Brother and Sister Sadlen is now quite well and are getting along in the work first rate. I must conclude ever praying for you and I bless you and …bless you all…is the prayer of your affectionate brother in the gospel covenant of peace." Signed-Benjamin J. Guiver

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Essex Conference, Record of members, Essex Conference, 1841-1869 (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Utah Genealogical Society, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA, FHL Film #86997, item 7, pg. 257-258.

11 March 1864

Event: Death of grandchild, Julia Saich, daughter of David and Emma Swallow Saich, at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7439740-2

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1864 DEATH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:–	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
167	Eleventh March 1864 Watchhouse Stebbing	Julia Saich	Female	22 months	Daughter of David Saich Farm Laborer	Pneumonia 14 days Certified	x The mark of Sarah Baldwin present at the death Watchhouse Stebbing	Sixteenth March 1864	James Brook Easton Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of June 2016

DYE 031585

See note overleaf

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7341375 513184 06/15 WL/AITPS

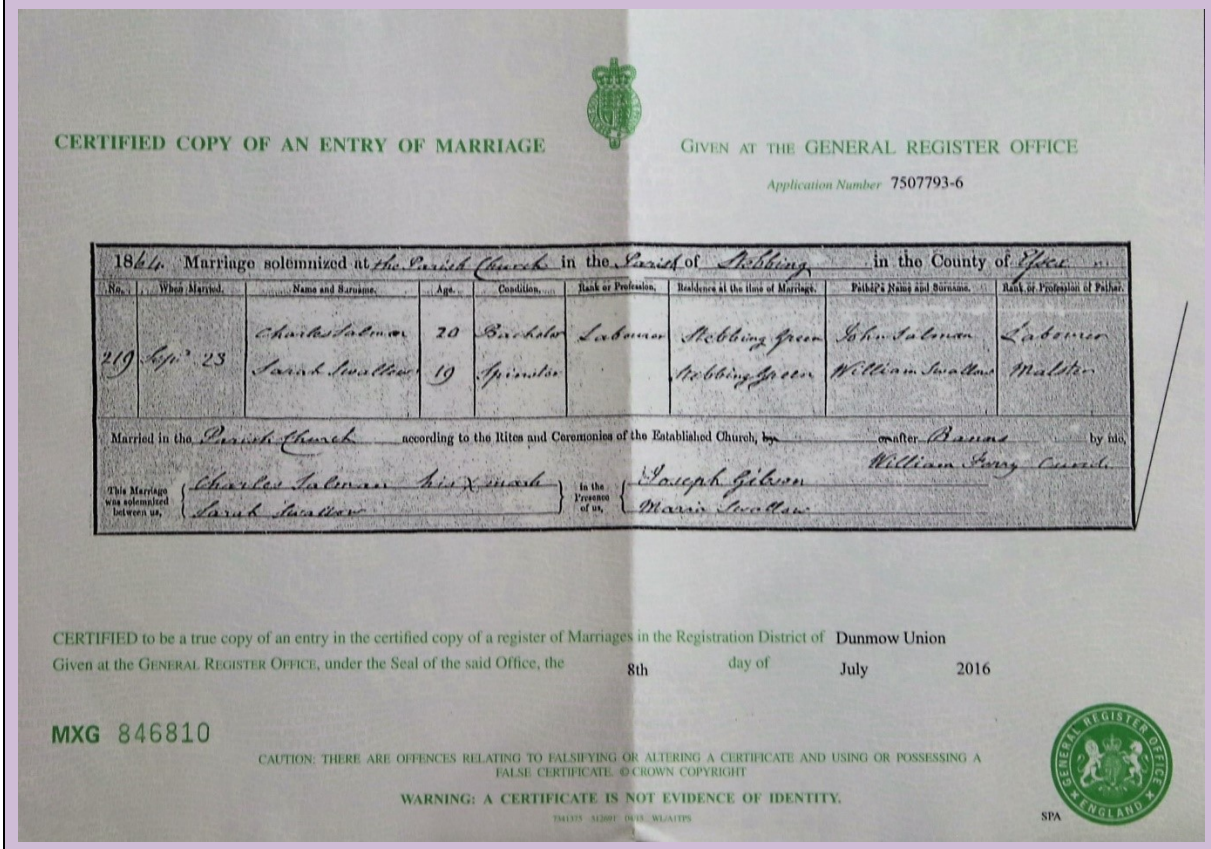
AH

Certified Copy of an Entry of Death Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union
1864 Death in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 167/ When and where died: Eleventh March 1864, Watchhouse, Stebbing/ Name: Julia Saich/ Sex: Female/ Age: 22 months/ Occupation: daughter of David Saich, Farm Laborer/ Cause of death: Pneumonia, 14 days, certified/ Informant: x the mark of Sarah Baldwin, present at the death, Watchhouse, Stebbing/ When registered: Sixteenth March 1864/ James Brook Easton, Registrar

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Julia Saich*, Certified Death Certificate, received by mail June 2016 by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Registration District: Dunmow, 1864 Jan/Mar, Volume 4A pg. 257.

23 September 1864

Event: Marriage of Grandchild, Sarah Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow, to Charles Salmon at Stebbing, Essex, England



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7507793-6

1864. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
219	Sept. 23	Charles Salmon	20	Bachelor	Labourer	Stebbing Green	John Salmon	Labourer
		Sarah Swallow	19	Spinster		Stebbing Green	William Swallow	Maltster

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by ~~or after~~ Banns by me, William Ferry Curate.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Charles Salmon his X mark, Sarah Swallow. In the Presence of us, Joseph Gibson, Maria Swallow.

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Dunmow Union

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 8th day of July 2016

MXG 846810

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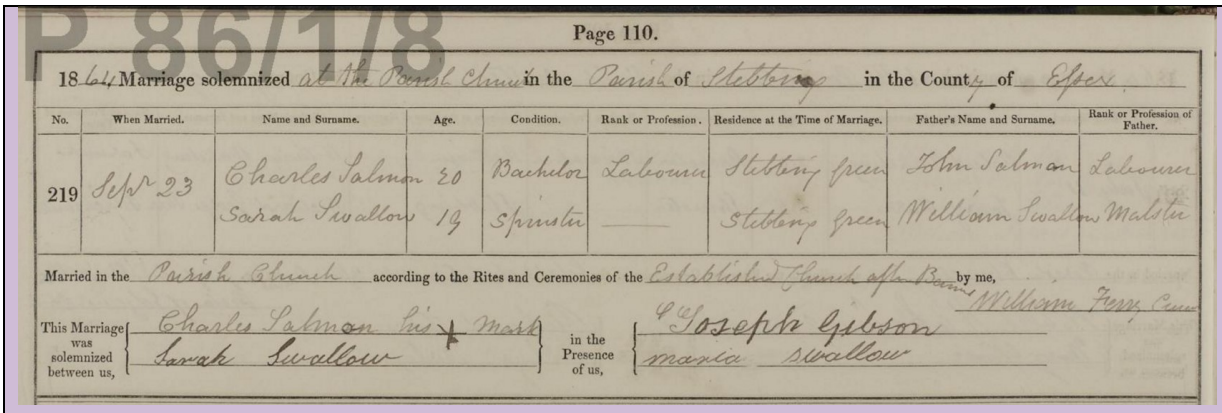
SPA

Certified Copy of an Entry of Marriage Given at the General Register Office
1864 Marriage solemnized at The Parish Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 219/ When married: Sept 23/ Name: Charles Salmon/ age: 20/ Bachelor/ Rank: Labourer/ Residence: Stebbing Green/ Father: John Salmon/ Father's Rank: Labourer
Name: Sarah Swallow/ age: 19/ Spinster/ Residence: Stebbing Green/ Father: William Swallow/ Father's rank: Maltster
Married in the Parish Church according to the rites and ceremonies of the established Church by Banns by me, William Ferry, Curate/
This marriage was solemnized between us: Charles Salmon x his mark, Sarah Swallow
in the presence of us: Joseph Gibson, Maria Swallow
Registration District: Dunmow Union
B:



P 86/1/8

Page 110.

18 64 Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Stebbing in the County of Essex.

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
219	Sept 23	Charles Salmon	20	Bachelor	Labourer	Stebbing Green	John Salmon	Labourer
		Sarah Swallow	19	Spinster	—	Stebbing Green	William Swallow	Maltster

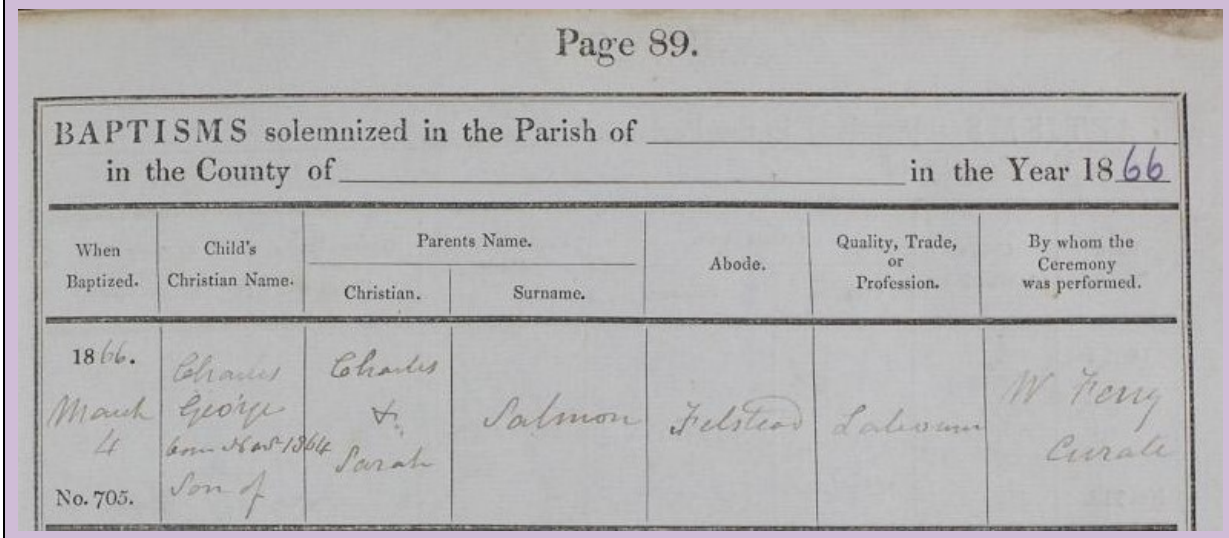
Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church after Banns by me, William Perry, Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Charles Salmon his X mark, Sarah Swallow

in the Presence of us, Joseph Gibson, maria Swallow

Source: A: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, Sarah Swallow and Charles Salmon, Certified Marriage Certificate, received by mail by Karen Rasmussen, 2016. Index: Sarah Swallow/Charles Salmon, Registration District: Dunmow, 1864 Jul/Sep, Volume 4A, pg. 512.
B: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1837-1929, D/P 86/1/8, image 112, pg. 110, *Charles Salmon and Sarah Swallow,* Essex Archives Online, accessed 21 August 2016. *see note

November 1864
Event: Birth of Great Grandchild, Charles George Salmon, son of Charles and Sarah Swallow Salmon, at Felsted, Essex, England



Page 89.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of _____
in the County of _____ in the Year 1866

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name. Christian.	Parents Name. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1866. March 4 No. 705.	Charles George born Nov 1864 Son of	Charles & Sarah	Salmon	Felsted	Laborer	W Perry Curate

Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of [Stebbing] in the County of [Essex] in the Year 1866
No. 705/ Baptized 1866, March 4/ Name: Charles George, son of Born Nov 1864/ Parents: Charles & Sarah Salmon/ Abode: Felsted/ Profession: Laborer/ By: W. Perry, Curate.

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, Saint Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1854-1927, D/P 86/1/20, pg. 89, image 47, *Charles George Swallow*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 29 October 2016. *see note. Index: Registration District: Dunmow, 1864 Oct/Dec, Volume 4A pg. 336.

15 May 1865

Event: Marriage of Grandchild, Maria Swallow, daughter of William and Jemima Swallow, to Alfred James Shuttlewood at Kelvedon Near Colchester, Essex, England

Certified Copy of an Entry of Marriage Given at the General Register Office
1865 Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Kelvedon in the County of Essex.
No.219/ When Married: May 15th/ Name: James Shuttlewood/ age: 25/ Bachelor/ Profession: Labourer/ Residence: Kelvedon/ Father: James Shuttlewood/ Father's Profession: Farmer
Name: Maria Swallow/ Age: 25/ Spinster/ Residence: Kelvedon/ Father: William Swallow/ Father's Profession: Maltster
Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England after banns by me, G P Bennett, Vicar. In the Presence of us: Thomas Whitaker, x the mark of Hannah Whitaker. This marriage was solemnized between us: James Shuttlewood, Maria Swallow

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7507793/5

1865. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Kelvedon in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
219	May 15th.	James Shuttlewood	25	Bachelor	Labourer	Kelvedon	James Shuttlewood	Farmer
		Maria Swallow.	25	Spinster.	—	Kelvedon	William Swallow	Maltster

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the ~~Established~~ Church, ~~by~~ of England ~~or~~ after Banns by me, G P Bennett. Vicar.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, James Shuttlewood. Maria Swallow

in the Presence of us, Thomas Whitaker. The mark X of Hannah Whitaker.

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Witham
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of July 2016

MXG 846098

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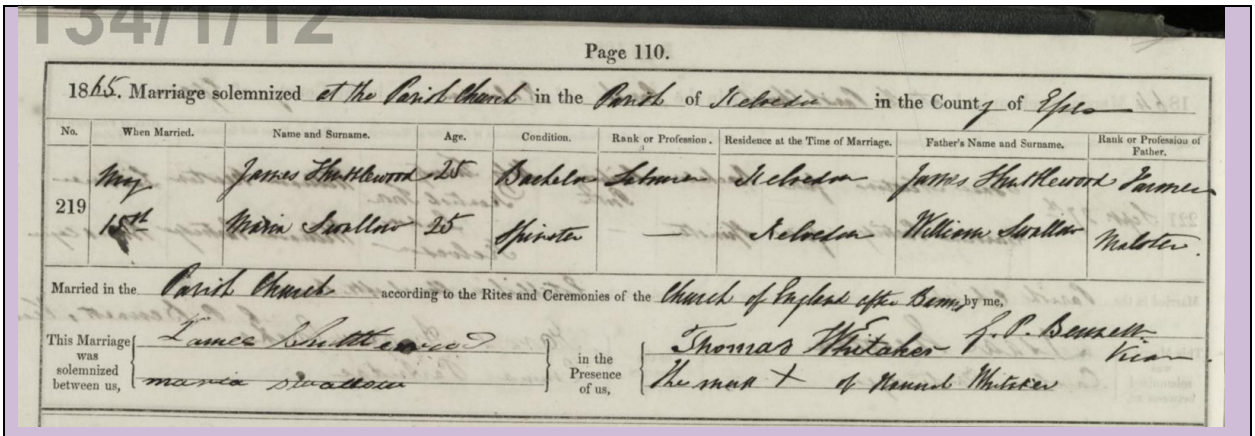
7341375 512691 08/15 WL/AITPS

WDA

B:



134/1/12

Page 110.

1865. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Kelvedon in the County of Essex

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
219	May 15th	James Shuttlewood	25	Bachelor	Labourer	Kelvedon	James Shuttlewood	Farmer
		Maria Swallow	25	Spinster	—	Kelvedon	William Swallow	Maltster.

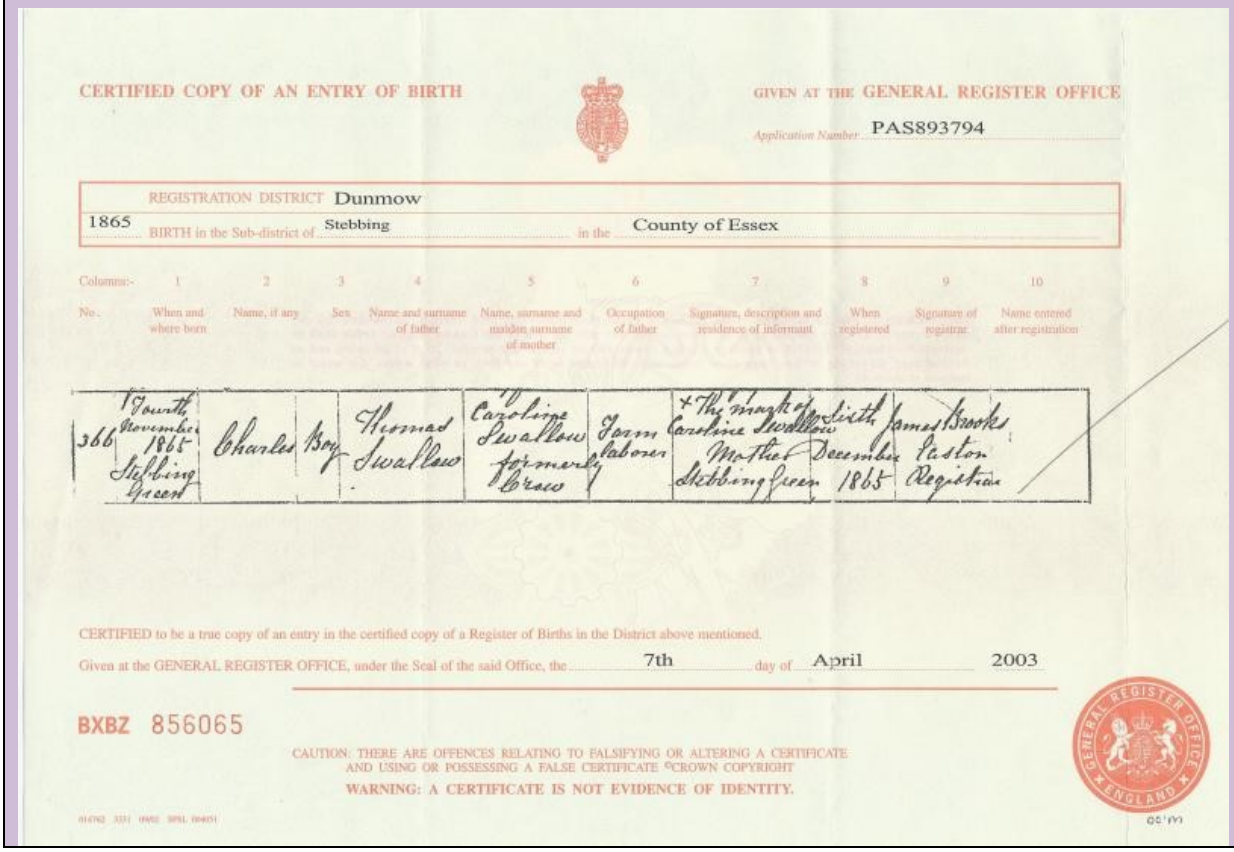
Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England after Banns by me, F. P. Bennett Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, James Shuttlewood, Maria Swallow

in the Presence of us, Thomas Whitaker, the mark + of Hannah Whitaker

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Maria Swallow and Alfred James Shuttlewood*, Certified Marriage Certificate, received by mail by Karen Rasmussen. Index: Maria Swallow/James Shuttlewood, Index: Apr/June 1865, Witham District, Vol 4A, pg. 443.
B: Essex Record Office, Kelvedon, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages, 1837-1907, D/P 134/1/12, image 114, pg. 110, *James Shuttlewood and Maria Swallow*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 21 August 2016. *see note

4 November 1865
Event: Birth of grandchild, Charles Swallow, son of Thomas and Caroline Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number PAS893794

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Dunmow

1865 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
366	Fourth November 1865 Stebbing Green	Charles	Boy	Thomas Swallow	Caroline Swallow formerly Crow	Farm Labourer	+ The mark of Caroline Swallow Mother Stebbing Green	Twelfth December 1865	James Brooks Paston Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of April 2003

BXBZ 856065

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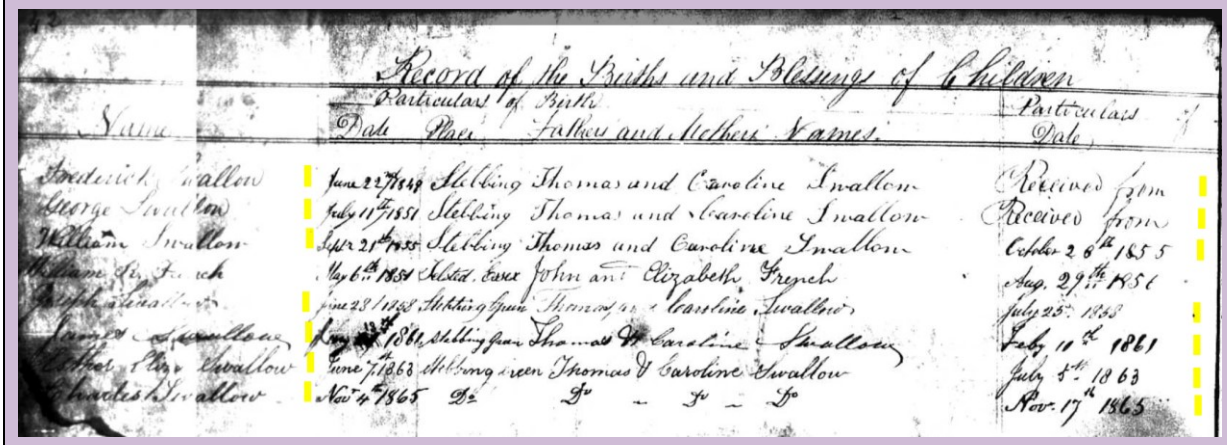
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow
1865 Birth in the Sub-district of Stebbing in the County of Essex
No. 366/ When and where born: Fourth November 1865, Stebbing Green/ Name: Charles/ Sex: Boy/ Father: Thomas Swallow/ Mother: Caroline Swallow, formerly Crow/ Occupation: Farm Laborer/ Informant: x the mark of Caroline Swallow, Mother Stebbing Green/ When registered: Sixth December 1865/ James Brooks Easton, Registrar

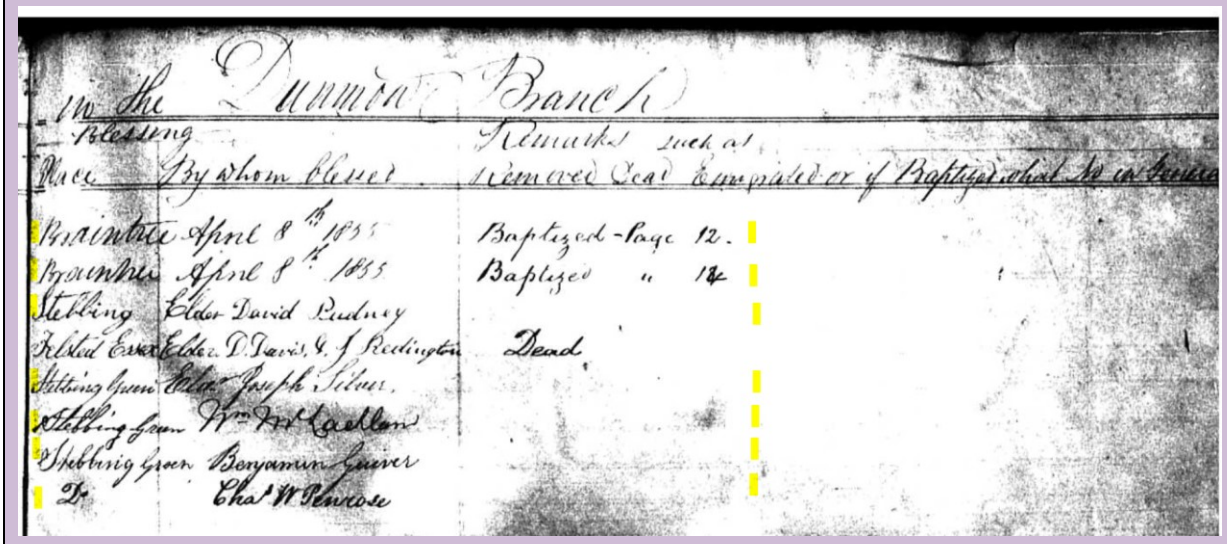
Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Charles Swallow*, Certified Birth Certificate, received by mail April 2003. Index: Oct/Dec 1865, Dunmow District; Vol 4A ,pg. 337.

17 November 1865
Event: Blessing of Charles Swallow, son of Thomas (Jr.) and Caroline Swallow, at Dunmow Branch

Name: Charles Swallow/ Birth: Nov 4, 1865, Stebbing Green/ Parents: Thomas & Caroline Swallow/ Blessing: Nov 17th, 1865, Stebbing Green by Chas. W. Penrose Remarks: blank


Record of the Births and Blessings of Children

Name	Particulars of Birth: Date	Place	Fathers and Mothers Names	Particulars of Blessing: Date
Frederick Swallow	June 22nd 1849	Stebbing	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	Received from
George Swallow	July 11th 1851	Stebbing	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	Received from
William Swallow	Sept 21st 1855	Stebbing	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	October 26th 1855
William Sir French	May 6th 1851	Felsted, Essex	John and Elizabeth French	Aug. 29th 1851
Joseph Swallow	June 28 1858	Stebbing Green	Thomas and Caroline Swallow	July 25th 1858
George Swallow	May 13th 1861	Stebbing Green	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	Feby 11th 1861
Esther Eliza Swallow	June 7th 1863	Stebbing Green	Thomas & Caroline Swallow	July 5th 1863
Charles Swallow	Nov 4th 1865	Do	Do — Do — Do	Nov. 17th 1865


In the Dunmow Branch

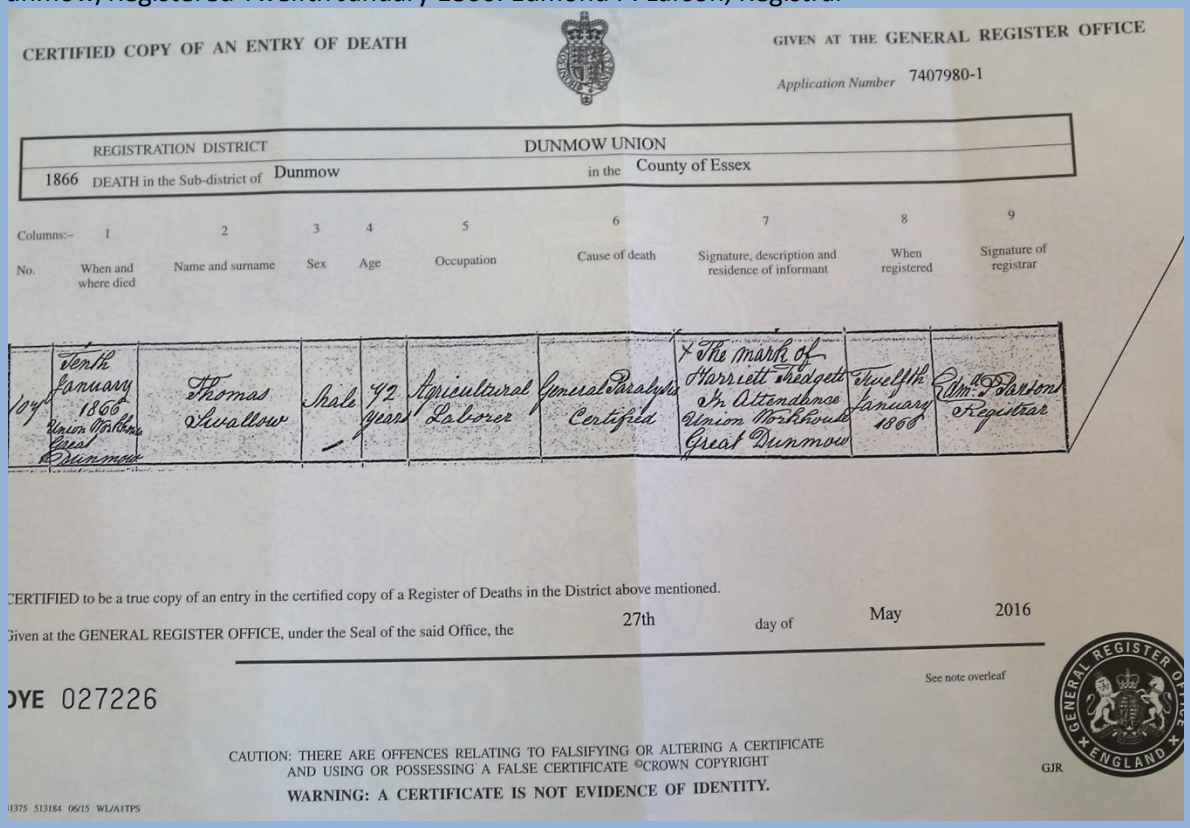
Place of Blessing	By whom Blessed	Remarks such as removed Dead Emigrated or if Baptized what No in Church
Braintree	April 8th 1855	Baptized - Page 12.
Braintree	April 8th 1855	Baptized " 12
Stebbing	Elder David Rudney	
Felsted Essex	Elder D. Davis & J. Rodington	Dead
Stebbing Green	Elder Joseph Silver	
Stebbing Green	Wm McCallum	
Stebbing Green	Benjamin Grover	
Do	Chas W Penrose	

Source: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Dunmow Branch, Essex Conference, Record of members, 1816-1873 [Dunmow Branch, England], (Salt Lake City: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1953), Family History Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400, USA. item 16-Dunmow Branch/ FHL film #86995, pg. 42, "Record of the Births and Blessings of Children."

10 January 1866

Event: Death of Thomas Swallow at the Dunmow Union Workhouse, Great Dunmow, Essex, England

Certified Copy of an Entry of Death Given at the General Register Office
Registration District: Dunmow Union. 1866 Death in the sub-district of Dunmow in the County of Essex
Number 107 / When and Where Died: tenth January 1866 Union Workhouse, Great Dunmow, Name: Thomas Swallow/Sex: male/ age 72 years/ Occupation: Agricultural laborer/ Cause of death: general paralysis certified/ Informant: The mark of Harriett Tredgett in attendance, Union Workhouse, Great Dunmow/Registered Twelfth January 1866. Edmond P. Larson, Registrar



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7407980-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT DUNMOW UNION

1866 DEATH in the Sub-district of Dunmow in the County of Essex

Columns:– 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
107	Tenth January 1866 Union Workhouse Great Dunmow	Thomas Swallow	Male	72 years	Agricultural Laborer	General Paralysis Certified	X The mark of Harriett Tredgett In Attendance Union Workhouse Great Dunmow	Twelfth January 1866	Edm.d P. Larson Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 27th day of May 2016

See note overleaf

DYE 027226

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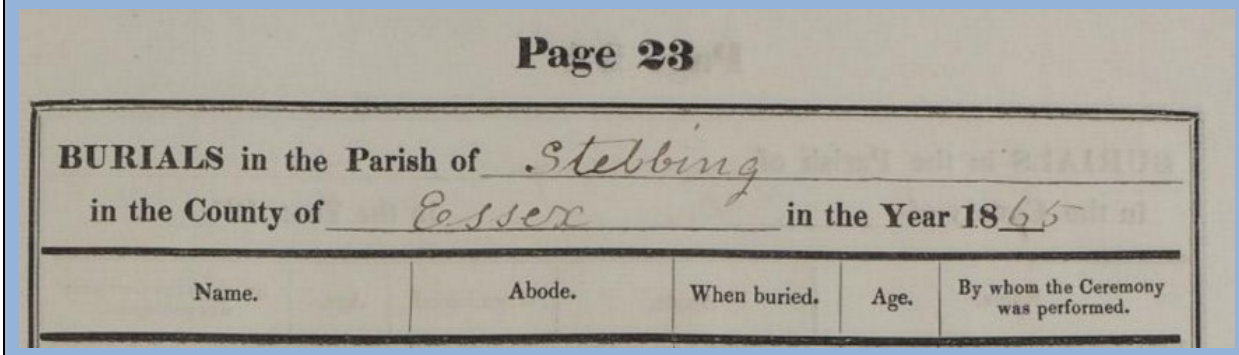
GJR

Source: General Register Office, www.gro.gov.uk, *Thomas Swallow*, Certified Copy of Death Certificate, Received by Karen Rasmussen by mail June 2016. Index: Jan/Mar 1866, Dunmow District; Vol 4A, pg. 249.

15 January 1866
Event: Burial of Thomas Swallow at Stebbing, Essex, England



Page 23

BURIALS in the Parish of Stebbing
in the County of Essex in the Year 1865

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Thomas Swallow No. 184	Stebbing Green Dunmow Union	1866 January 15th	aged 72 years	William Ferry. Curate

No. 184/ Thomas Swallow/ Abode: Stebbing Green, Dunmow Union/ When buried: 1866, January 15th/ Age: 72 years/ By: William Ferry, Curate

Source: Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Burials 1854-1927, D/P 86/1/6, image 14, pg. 23, *Thomas Swallow*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 21 August 2016. *see note

[1] Stebbing (Photo: Stebbing Local History Society, *see note.
[2] Goodreads, *Charles Dickens, Quotes*, www.goodreads.com, accessed 8 July 2016.
[3]Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Charles Dickens*, accessed 8 July 2016.
[4] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Nicholas Nickleby,* accessed 8 July 2016.
[5] Qpzm Network, *Stebbing Demographics (Uttlesford, England)*, www.stebbing.localstats.co.uk, accessed 9 July 2016.
[6] Uttlesford District Council, *Stebbing Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposal*s, Approved March 2010, www.uttlesford.gov.uk, accessed 9 July 2016.
[7] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Metropolitan Green Belt*, accessed 9 July 2016.
[8] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Essex Chronicle*, accessed 9 July 2016.
[9] The British Newspaper Archive*, 10 September 1784, Chelmsford Chronicle*, www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk, accessed 9 July 2016.
[10] The British Newspaper Archive*, 1 July 1785, Chelmsford Chronicle*, www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk, accessed 9 July 2016.
[11] The British Newspaper Archive*, 28 July 1786, Chelmsford Chronicle*, www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk, accessed 9 July 2016.
[12] The British Newspaper Archive*, 18 May 1798, Chelmsford Chronicle*, www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk, accessed 9 July 2016.
[13] The Church of England, *Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin*, www.achurchnearyou.com, accessed 8 July 2016.
[14] England, Essex, Stebbing, Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Interior View, www.beenthere-donethat.org.uk, accessed 9 July 2016. [Photograph of church building by Karen Paradise Baranowski]
[15] Stebbing Local History Society, *Stebbing History*, https://stebbinglhs.wordpress.com/stebbing-history, accessed 9 July 2016.
[16] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Middle Ages*, accessed 9 July 2016.
[17] Stebbing Local History Society, *Stebbing History*, https://stebbinglhs.wordpress.com/stebbing-history, accessed 9 July 2016.
[18] TimeRef Medieval History Timelines, *The Feudal System*, www.timeref.com, accessed 10 July 2016.
[19] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Doomsday Book*, accessed 9 July 2016.
[20] Stebbing Local History Society, *Stebbing History*, https://stebbinglhs.wordpress.com/stebbing-history, accessed 9 July 2016.
[21] The National Archives, *The Domesday Book*, purchased download*, Stebbing*, www.natinalarchives.gov.uk/domesday, accessed 10 July 2016.
[22] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Siward Barn*, accessed 10 July 2016.
[23] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *Henry de Ferrers*, accessed 10 July 2016.
[24] Uttlesford District Council, *Stebbing Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposal*s, Approved March 2010, www.uttlesford.gov.uk, accessed 9 July 2016, pg. 12.
[25] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org, *William Peverel*, accessed 10 July 2016.
[26] Uttlesford District Council, *Stebbing Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Proposal*s, Approved March 2010, www.uttlesford.gov.uk, accessed 9 July 2016, pg. 12.
[27] Hierarchy Structure, *Feudal System Social Hierarchy*, www.hierarchystructure.com, accessed 10 July 2016
[28] TimeRef Medieval History Timelines, *Country life and Agriculture*, www.timeref.com, accessed 10 July 2016
[29] Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org*, Renaissance*, accessed 12 July 2016.
[30] The National Archives (British), *Manorial Documents Register*, *Stebbing*, http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/manor-search, accessed 17 July 2016.
[31] Poos, L. R., *Reconstructing late-medieval and Tudor Stebbing from its manorial records,* www.essexrecordofficeblog.co.uk, accessed 17 July 2016.
[32] Email from Lawrence R. Poos to Karen Rasmussen, dated 11 September 2016, quick review did not reveal any Swallows.

[33] Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Burials 1712-1812, D/P 86/1/1, image 7, *Martha Swallow*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 16 July 2016. *see note.
[34] Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1714-1754, D/P 86/1/2, image 3, *Thomas Swallow and Sarah Adams, 11 October 1754*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 16 July 2016. *see note.
[35] Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1714-1754, D/P 86/1/1, image 82, *Thos Searle and Mary Gunn, 13 October 1745*, accessed Essex Archives Online, 16 July 2016. *see note.
[36]Essex Record Office, Little Easton, Essex, England, Register of Baptisms, 1559-1783 D/P 180/1/1, image 29, Thomas Son of William Searles, Essex Archives Online, accessed 24 October 1721. *see note.
[37] General Register Office: *Society of Friends' Registers, Notes and Certificates of Births, Marriages and Burials,* Records of the General Register Office, Government Social Survey Department, and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, RG 6. The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England, as found at *Ancestry.com*. England & Wales, Quaker Birth, Marriage, and Death Registers, 1578-1837 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013, *Mary Gun*, 11 May 1721, Monthly Meeting of Thaxted.
[38] Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Marriages 1754-1807, D/P 86/1/2, image 26, pg. 47, *No. 183, Richard Swallow and Mary Perry, married 14 November 1782*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 18 July 2016. *see note.
[39] Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1713-1812, D/P 86/1/1, image 58, *Sarah Swallow*, *christened 18 May 1783*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 18 July 2016. *see note.
[40] Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1713-1812, D/P 86/1/1, image 59, *Richard Swallow*, *christened 15 March 1785*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 18 July 2016. *see note.
[41] Essex Record Office, Stebbing, St. Mary the Virgin, Register of Baptisms 1713-1812, D/P 86/1/1, image 61, *William Swallow*, *christened 11 March 1787*, Essex Archives Online, accessed 18 July 2016. *see note.
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